The Chicago Tribune.

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POLITICAL.

Rapid Rise in Greeley Stock Caused by His Letter of Acceptance.

Administration Plans for Manipulating the Baltimore Convention.

The Illinois Liberal Republican State Committee Announced.

Republican State Conventions in New Jersey, West Virginia, and Arkansas.

The Two Former Instruct for Grant, and the Latter Indorses the Cincinnati Nominations.

Charles Francis Adams Nominated for the Presidency by the Anti-Secret Society Men.

Reaction in Favor of the Cincinnati Nominations Among Democratic Congressmen.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Discussion over the Presidential situation, which, in the last week, had somewhat subsided, has received new stimulus through Greeley's letter of acceptance. Its effect has been to arrest the feeling of reaction which had set in at this point toward the Cincinnati nominees, and which was powerfully aided by the combination of interests hostile to the people to the movement, such as the Administration clique, and Bourbon Democrats. Added to this the warm words of some of the most influential friends of the movement, whose loyalty had been tampered with by promises of a new deal, have immensely strengthened it. Whether these results could be achieved which were not realized at Cincinnati. The letter of acceptance is calculated to have a reassuring effect upon that had grown up as to the expediency of that nomination, especially among Democrats, and Greeley's letter has risen so rapidly within the last few days that it is doubtful whether the chances to be only four hours that his friends can hardly be overstated. Especially is this marked among Democrats. Marshall, Cross, and McKeeley, of Maryland, now understood to be for him, Holmes and Niblack, of Indiana, have ceased their opposition, and the Maryland delegation is now almost solid for Greeley. It is confidently said there are now half a dozen Democratic members of the House who would openly declare themselves in favor of the nomination if the Southern States save Kentucky exhibit remarkable unanimity in favor of Greeley. In Virginia, Governor Walker had hoped to have the delegation favorable to his nomination at Baltimore, but Virginians hold that, having tried and failed at Cincinnati, he ought to abide the result. The sentiment of that State is so strong for Greeley that no open Walker movement will be made.

Administration Plan for Manipulating the Baltimore Convention.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23.—In an editorial article that appeared in the St. Louis *Republican* a few days ago, saying that the Committee on refunding lobby, the Tennessee and Georgia internal canal lobby, and others had massed their forces, and had received a proposition from the White House to get its support in the Baltimore Convention, to be opposed to Greeley, on the basis of selling out the South at Baltimore. These people, altogether, are an insignificant set, headed by one Gaffney, late Reader in the Senate, and by Sam. Smith, lobbyist before the California Legislature. Smith is brother-in-law of Cleon the New York broker, and former partner of Judge Field, brother of David Dudley Field, who went to Cincinnati to revenge himself upon Greeley.

Liberal Republican State Central Committee.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, May 23.—Hon. Jesse K. Dubois, Chairman of the late Liberal Republican Conference, has announced the following State Central Committee:

First District—Murty Nelson, Chicago.
Second District—E. M. Haines, Waukegan.
Third District—A. A. Terrell, Ottawa.
Fourth District—Colvin Truesdale, Rock Island.
Fifth District—Eric Johnson, Galva.
Sixth District—Washington Bushnell, Ottawa.
Seventh District—B. K. Durfee, Decatur.
Eighth District—Samuel C. Parks, Lincoln.
Ninth District—I. W. Ingersoll, Canton.
Tenth District—Richard Rowett, Carlinville.
Eleventh District—J. N. Gwin, Effingham.
Twelfth District—W. C. Kindley, Belleville.
Thirteenth District—Daniel Arter, Cairo.

At Large—Jesse W. Fell, Bloomington; O. M. Hatch, Springfield.

Hon. Horace Seaver and Governor Brown are to be invited to be present at the 26th of June Convention, to address the people. The following Committee on Invitation has been announced by the Chairman: John M. Palmer, Lincoln Dubois, Alfred Orendorff, Horace White, Charles S. Barnes.

The Brooks Republican State Convention at Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 24.—The Brooks Republican State Convention assembled at 10 a. m. COLONEL JOHN A. Williams, of Pine Bluff, was elected permanent President. Joseph Brooks, of Pulaski County, was nominated by acclamation for Governor. He accepted the nomination in a short speech, when the Convention took a recess until 2 p. m. On reassembling, the Committee submitted a series of resolutions, as follows:

The ring which controls the State Government has inflicted on the people the worst government ever tolerated by a people; they have robbed the people of the benefits of the ballot by fraudulent registration, ballot-box stuffing, and violence; have taxed and our State indebtedness to millions without any corresponding benefit to the State; have prostituted the Courts of the State to the infamous purposes of oppression, etc.; therefore

Resolved, That we are in favor of universal suffrage, and universal amnesty, and honest men for officers; in favor of honest elections, reduction of taxes, reform in the Courts; opposed to the enormous and appalling power of the Governor to appoint the corrupt management of the finances; in favor of civil as against military government, and unqualifiedly condemn the use of the military in times of peace in any case; endorses against the choice of a majority of the legal electors; opposes the repudiation of any honest debt, but equally denounces dishonest claims sought to be established against all pretended debts imposed upon our people by the fraudulent issues of loans and railroad bonds; reiterates relendless war upon the principle that all men are entitled to equal civil and political equality and favor the removal of all civil and political disabilities; and we express a large number of persons indicted in the Federal Courts in this State for a most flagrant violation of the election laws, and President Grant, upon the application, and in the interest of such indicted criminals and their accessors, suspended honest and efficient officers for no other reason than that they would vigorously enforce the law, and allowed and permitted such indicted criminals to designate the Marshal to select the jury by which they were to be tried, based upon that alone, but that, and on an anonymous letter, and various complications of Church matters, induced him to take the case away from Judge Story, a standing Committee of the Church had examined this matter twice, and failed to find sufficient ground for prosecution. The grand examination was long, and after it closed the Court adjourned for one week.

Miscellaneous.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., May 23.—The Democratic District Convention here, to-day, nominated for Congress, Hon. Thomas S. Ashe, of Anson County. Ex-Governor Vance, President. The attendance was large.

BALTIMORE, May 23.—The Democratic State Convention, to choose delegates to the National Democratic Convention, has been called to meet in this city on the 19th of June.

WASHINGTON.

Further Changes Made in the Tax and Tariff Bill by the Senate Committee.

The Southern States Fully Represented for the First Time Since 1861.

Passage of the Omnibus Appropriation Bill in the House.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE TAX AND TARIFF BILL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 23.—The Senate Committee on Finance have given so much time to delegations of special interests, that they will be unable to report the Tariff bill to-morrow morning, unless by means of a session lasting until after midnight. This morning important changes were made in the sections relative to paper and books. Instead of a 10 per cent reduction on all printing paper, the old rates of duty are to be continued on all printing paper, except sized. Religious and philosophical books are not to be admitted free of duty, nor will schools and colleges be allowed to import free more than two copies of any work, and these for their own use. Editions of English works, which have been revised for twenty years, are also not to have any special favor, and will pay the same duty as other books. It is also reported on good authority that the Committee is inclined to put the tobacco tax at a uniform rate of 24 cents per pound, 4 cents higher than in the House bill, and that they have decided on a consolidated tax of 70 cents a gallon on whiskey

THE UTAH JUDICIARY.

The Judiciary Committee of the House, this morning, resumed consideration of the Bingham bill for the regulation of the Courts in Utah, and which is intended to legalize, in future, propositions like those which the Supreme Court lately declared in Judge McKean's cases, illegal and unconstitutional. The bill, in its present form, has been essentially modified since it was first introduced, and is much milder than the similar measure proposed early in the session by Mr. Voorhees. The Committee is understood to be equally divided upon it, Mr. Voorhees having gone home to Indiana for the remainder of the session, Judge Bingham leading its supporters and General Butler its opponents. The bill, unless unanimously reported by the Committee, which is unlikely, cannot pass the House this session, except under a suspension of the rules in some favorable moment. W. P. Hempstead, late United States District Attorney for Utah, arrived from Salt Lake City this morning. He reports business reviving, capital and capitalists arriving in the Territory, and that nothing is necessary for a quiet and prosperous summer, except the assurance that Congress will permit matters to go on in their natural course. Chief Justice McKean, with several of his followers, still remains in the city, but there are indications from high quarters that a general change of the Federal officials in Utah will be made within a reasonable time.

EVERY STATE FULLY REPRESENTED.

Immediately after the House received the message from the President this morning, announcing that he had signed the Amnesty bill, Sion H. Rogers, Representative from the Fourth North Carolina District, was sworn in, thus making a full Congress in both branches for the first time since the beginning of the war. Only two seats in the entire Congress are now vacant: that of the Seventh Massachusetts District, through the resignation of Judge Brooks, and that of the Fourth Louisiana District, through the death of the member-elect. Mr. Rogers, who took his seat to-day, was an old Whig member of the Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Congress, and voted against the Lecompton Constitution bill.

THE IRON-CLAD RELIEF BILL.

The House Committee on Claims have decided to report favorably upon the Iron-clad bill for the relief of a large number of Government contractors during the war, who claim to have lost unjustly much money by building ironclads for the Government during the war. The bill, which merely allows the contractors the right to take their losses to the Court of Claims, involves at least a half a million of dollars, and is substantially the same as that which passed the last Congress and was vetoed by the President. An amendment will, however, be offered which will prevent the Brooks from presenting any more of their unpaid claims. General Blair, Chairman of the Committee, who has persistently opposed the bill for the last two months, has not yet given his approval.

THE CORPORATION TAX.

The Committee of Ways and Means this morning decided to postpone until the next session, the Senate bill passed several months since, refunding the corporation tax illegally collected during the last five months of 1861. The Committee has never thoroughly canvassed the merits of the bill, which involves the taking of four or five millions out of the Treasury, but is believed to be favorably disposed toward it. A strong lobby has been pushing the measure all winter, and has counted confidently on slipping the bill through during some of the last days of the session.

POSTAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Conference Committee on the Postal Appropriation bill, agreed this morning on all the items of which the two Houses disagreed, except one, that granting the subsidy to the Brazilian mail line, and will settle that to-morrow. The friends of the subsidy were completely surprised at their exhibit of weakness on Tuesday, and are now diligently beating the party call to muster recruits.

THE PROTOCOL.

Dropping all other business, the Senate went into Executive Session to day at noon, and held five hours' debate, and adjourned at the end of that time, only upon the understanding that the matter should be finally disposed of to-morrow. The chief feature of to-day's session was Sumner's bitter arraignment of Granville's protocol. Several amendments are now pending, which more or less change the resolution without substantially changing the doubtful way of settling that the article will finally pass, although in just exactly what shape Senators themselves say it is impossible to predict.

(To the Associated Press.)

BILLS APPROVED.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—The President to-day signed the Naval Appropriation bill; also the act defining and limiting the appropriation of certain moneys for the purchase of Indian lands, and reissue of United States securities; an act to provide for the holding of a United States Circuit Court in the City of Toledo; an act making appropriations for the support of the United States Military Academy for the next fiscal year; an act to establish the Collection District of Dakota, and create St. Paul, Minn., a port of delivery; an act giving the assent of Congress to the subscription of the District of Columbia, to the stock of the Piedmont & Potomac Railroad Company; to amend an act entitled an act to establish a uniform time for holding elections for electors of President and Vice Presidents in all the States of the Union; an act to provide homes for Pottawattamie and adjacent Shawnee Indians, in the Indian Territory; an act to authorize the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company to change their projected line of railroad in the State of Michigan.

The President has also approved the act amendatory of the Election law. It provides that all votes for representatives in Congress shall hereafter be by written or printed ballot, and any law of any State to the contrary, notwithstanding. This section is not to apply to any State voting otherwise, when a majority of the Representatives shall occur previous to the regular meeting of its Legislature, next after the approval of this act.

THE TARIFF AND TAX BILL.

The Senate Committee on Finance did not complete the report on the Tariff and Tax bill to-day, but will do so to-morrow. The door of their Committee-room was besieged all day by persons interested in various items in the bill. Some of them also obtained personal interviews with, or sent notes to, members of the Committee. There were also on the House side hundreds of persons looking after their interests with members of that body, and thronging the doors and lobbies.

SECONDARY COMMISSIONER.

Archbald Campbell has been appointed by the President Commissioner to survey and adjust claims of persons holding land grants in Minnesota and Dakota from the British possessions.

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 23.

THE STICKING DEVIL.

Mr. Hahnib's request to expel the reporters for the Associated Press was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported, without amendment, House bills to change the time of holding the Circuit and Court of Claims, and the Senate bill to refund taxes paid by the Judicial officers of the District. Also, adversely the House bill to allow persons accused of crimes to testify in their own behalf in the United States Courts.

Mr. SPENCER, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported, without amendment, the bill to authorize the Potomac, Alexandria & Mississippi Railroad Company to construct a tunnel under Capitol Hill, to connect with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

OREGON INDIAN CLAIMS.

Mr. CORBETT called up the bill to authorize the auditing of the claims of Oregon for suppressing Indian hostilities in 1855 and 1856, which was discussed and laid over.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Senate, on motion of Mr. CAMERON, went into executive session, and at 5:10 p. m. adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Senate amendments to the bill for the duplication of United States bonds defaced or destroyed, were concurred in.

LAND BILLS.

On motion of Mr. TOWNSEND (Penn.), from the Committee on Public Lands, a bill was passed, donating to the Trustees of Fisk University three acres of land in the suburbs of Nashville, Tenn.

On motion of Mr. HAWLEY, from the same Committee, a bill was passed, extending the Swamp Land act to the State of Nevada.

PENSIONS FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS.

The Senate bill to provide pensions for disabled soldiers was passed.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE LAW.

The Senate amendments to the House bill amendatory of the Agricultural College law were concurred in.

OMNIBUS BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

Mr. COBURN offered an amendment to the bill to pay $1,800 for a transcript of the Snell court-martial proceedings and in connection with it spoke of his having taken ground in the Military Committee not to take verbal testimony to the contents of the missing record. For that reason he sold a hired slanderer in the New York *Tribune* had stated that he (Mr. Coburn) was opposed to the admission of the testimony of the reporter of that court. Such statement was utterly and absolutely and totally false. A hired slanderer had said that he (Mr. Coburn) was compelled, by a vote of the Committee, to send for that reporter, Miss Pitman. That was false. There had been no vote of the Committee on the subject. Immediately on his finding out that Pitman had published the charges of that court, he had sent for him, without the request of anybody, without any action of any Committee. He wished, therefore, to brand as utterly and abominably false the reports published by the hired slanderer, who occupied a seat in the reporters' gallery, and who had once been Clerk of the Military Committee. From day to day, during the examination in Committee, falsehoods had been uttered, and his only object now, in making this statement, was to show that the Judiciary Committee, as a body, had been uniformly in favor of getting at the truth, and at the truth in the matter.

Mr. TOWNSEND, of New York, asked why that clerk had been discharged.

Mr. COBURN replied that he had been discharged for various reasons. One was that he (Coburn) he was not in harmony with the majority of the Committee. Another was that he was a poor clerk, and that he had kept no minutes or records of the Committee.

Mr. BROOKS remarked that that had not been discovered until after the Cincinnati Convention.

Laughter.

Mr. COBURN replied that he had not found it out before. (Laughter.) There was another good reason for his discharge. The New York *Tribune*, some days before Mr Greeley discontinued to act as editor, had charged that he (Mr. Coburn) had been guilty of gross violation of rules of civil service, because he had discharged an old and faithful clerk. He had not, in point of fact, discharged an old and faithful clerk, but a young man, a good young man, a Mr. Smaller, a brother-in-law of the clerk, who got his pay for his services, while the clerk, Mr. Raynard, was a specimen of Mr Greeley's civil service reform he wanted it understood.

A LAUGHABLE STORY.

Mr. COBURN. This young man was a clerk of the clerk.

Mr. RAYNARD. Do I understand that the clerk farmed out his office?

Mr. COBURN. I do not know about that. I am stating facts. Mr. Raynard was "farming out," or employing a deputy, or anything else.

Mr. GARFIELD said he had not intended saying anything on this subject, but had been instructed by the Committee on Appropriations to assent to it; but he felt compelled, as a matter of justice to the gentleman connected with it, (Mr. Smaller), to say that for a period of two years, under the Chairmanship of General Schenck and for two years that he (Mr. Garfield) was Chairman of the Committee, that gentleman had been a faithful, intelligent, and honorable clerk, and he had never before heard anything to the contrary. A few days ago, during the debate in the Cincinnati Convention, it seemed to have been discovered all at once that that gentleman was an unfaithful and inefficient one, and he was given notice to quit. He (Mr. Garfield) did not believe that was quite the way to transact public matters. He did not believe there was time enough for the Republican party to begin to cut off heads on an occasion of this sort. If that was the gentleman's (Mr. Coburn's) view of the matter, he might have his opinion, but he (Mr. Garfield) had his.

Mr. HAY (Ill.), a member of the Committee on Military Affairs, bore his testimony to the fidelity, ability and worth of the clerk.

Mr. COBURN remarked that he had desired in as fair and kind a manner as possible to get him man off, but his object was defeated. The matter was made Lecompton-Constitution bill against the Committee of the Committee and any whether it had a faithful and efficient clerk.

Mr. DAWES. When did you discover that?

Mr. COBURN. Some time after Laughter.) He made no personal attack on the character or integrity or the standing of this young man, but he would simply say that, for business-political view, he was worthless as a clerk. He had spent most of his time as reporter for the *Tribune*. He (Greeley had said, in his paper, that he could afford to pay him as much as Congress could; but that was a mistake. He (Coburn) had not; and that was why, day after day, and week after week, his Committee were kept waiting. Reporters had now to be paid full pay for a day's work. That was Civil Service Reform he supposed. It was according to this rule that every employé in Congress had a full pay for a full day's work.

The amendment offered by Mr. COBURN was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. GARFIELD, an appropriation of $102,775 was transferred to pay the officers and crew of the Kearsarge, by way of prize money for the destruction of the Alabama; also an appropriation of $15,000 for a pneumatic tube between the Capitol and Government Printing Office; also an appropriation of $60,000 for ex-paymasters' clerks; also an appropriation of $28,000 to pay unsettled claims for carrying mails in the southern States.

On motion of Mr. PIKE, it was ordered that in the payment of cotton claims internal revenue tax on cotton shall not be deducted.

The Committee then rose, and the bill, as reported from the Committee of the Whole, was passed, under a suspension of the rules.

RECESS.

The House then took a recess until 7:30 p. m., the evening session to be for business of the Committee on Naval Affairs.

EVENING SESSION.

BRIDGE BILLS.

Mr. HOLMAN, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill providing that all bridges hereafter constructed across the Mississippi River shall be subject to all the terms, restrictions, and requirements of the fifth section of the act of 1st April, 1872, authorizing the construction of a bridge near Clinton, Iowa.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEES.

The Senate amendments to the House bill for the appointment of Shipping Commissioners, and to the House bill supplementary to the Appropriation acts, were non concurred in, and Conference Committees ordered.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

Bills were reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs as follows: Senate bill granting a pension of $1,000 a year to the widow of Admiral Farragut. Passed.

House bill to pay $22,310 to J. H. Underhill, in full of a claim for work and material on iron-clad Keokuk. Passed.

House bill to abolish the grades of Admiral and Vice Admiral of the United States Navy, and providing that vacancies happening shall not be filled. Passed.

Mr. ARCHER reported a bill providing that no officer on the retired list of the Navy shall be employed on active duty, except in time of war. Passed.

Also a bill to pay Charles W. Whitney for work and materials on the iron-clad battery Keokuk, $40,000 in full. After some opposition by Mr. HOLMAN, the bill passed.

Mr. SCOFIELD reported a bill for the construction of ten steam vessels of war, of iron or wood, as the Secretary of the Navy may decide, each carrying ten or more guns, for not exceeding $2,000,000 for that purpose.

The vote on the bill was prevented by dilatory motions interposed by Mr. HOLMAN and Mr. BECK and the House, at 10:30 p. m., took a recess until the same hour to-morrow morning.

ILLINOIS.

Railroad Excursion—The Congregationalists.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 23.—A large number of prominent railroad gentlemen from the East, and heavy stockholders in the Springfield & Illinois Southern Railroad, passed over that road to-day, and were extremely pleased with not only the road, but its business, which is gaining rapidly. The country through which the road passes was found to be fair in every respect, and in some very respect was superior to that in any other State they had visited.

The Twenty-ninth Convocation of the Congregational Churches of Illinois, which commenced its session yesterday, is very largely attended, and is transacting its business with despatch, and the best feeling prevails. There are quite a number of prominent clergymen of this denomination from other States. There are about two hundred and twenty-five delegates in attendance.

The Palmer Coal Company, of Christian County, capital stock $50,000, filed its certificate of organization with the Secretary of State to-day.

MICHIGAN.

The Edmonds Impeachment Case Submitted to the Court.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., May 23.—Shipman closed for the defense at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Manager Grosvenor spoke one hour, when a recess was taken until 7 o'clock. At 9, Grosvenor, unable to continue his argument on account of sickness, not having been well for two or three days. Managers Stinson and Cochrane immediately submitted the case for the people, and, at 7:30, the Senate went into secret session, which lasted three hours without results. It was ensemble, with closed doors, to-morrow at 9 o'clock.

Wind Storms.

CINCINNATI, O., May 23.—A tornado of great fury passed over the country north and east of the United States Centennial grounds, Thomas Jones, a farmer, is said to have lost his house and barn. George Hunter's house, Alexander and George Kesler's, his barn. Several other houses were wrecked. Mr. McMullen's house was taken up and carried several rods, with a number of the family in it, all of whom were injured, though none fatally. The track of the tornado was a quarter of a mile in width. It

damaged orchards as well as houses, and caught up horses and cattle and dashed them down like lifeless, playing havoc generally.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., May 23.—The most violent storm for six years passed over yesterday afternoon, uprooting houses and prostrating trees and fences. It lasted thirty minutes, and was accompanied by rain, hail, and lightning. No casualities have been reported.

RELIGIOUS.

Presbyterian General Assembly.

DETROIT, Mich., May 23.—At the Presbyterian General Assembly, a public meeting of great interest, in behalf of foreign missions, was held last night. An earnest appeal for the starving Persians was made, and a collection was taken up to aid them. This morning the discussion on the admission of the Elmira was resumed, and the report was strongly opposed in effective speeches. The Rev. Mr. Thompson, of Japan, gave an account of the progress of religious liberty in that nation.

The standing Committee on the Freedmen presented their report, recommending that the work be continued in its present form, and that an effort be made to raise $125,000 for this object during the present year. His Excellency Governor Baldwin, was received by the Assembly, and the courtesies of the House were offered to him, to which he responded in a brief and graceful speech.

Colonel *Snowden*, of Philadelphia, offered a paper respecting the famine in Persia, which was adopted.

In the afternoon the time of the Assembly was occupied with hearing delegates from foreign ecclesiastical bodies. The House was addressed by Rev. Mr. Gray, of the Canada Presbyterian Church; Rev. George Bell, LL. D., of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, connected with the Church of Scotland. Rev. Dr. S. Williamson, Michigan, John Marshall Long, from the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, and Rev. Richard Smyth, from the Presbyterian Church of Ireland and for two years the Moderator of its Assembly. To the very happy addresses of these gentlemen, Rev. Dr. Hall, the Assembly's Secretary, responded. The session terminated, at a quarter past one o'clock, A. M., this (Friday) morning, after a session of nearly twenty-four hours, the longest session of the Assembly ever held.

Methodist General Conference.

NEW YORK, May 23.—In the Methodist General Conference, to-day, it was decided to hold the next quadrennial session at St. Louis. Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati and Covington were proposed, but with the exception of Cincinnati, they received but few favorable votes. The Special Committee on the ordination of new Bishops reported Saturday, at 10:30 in the morning, as the time, and the Academy of Music the place, for holding the ordination services. A discussion rose on the motion to change the place to the Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church, but the motion was finally tabled. A motion was then made to change the time for holding ordination services from Saturday forenoon, at 10 o'clock, to Friday at the same time. After some debate, the motion prevailed.

A memorial from the Illinois Conference, advocating the election of all Methodist Episcopal ministers from New Hampshire remonstrating against the advancement of women to the ministry, were referred to the Committee on Revisals.

The vote on fixing the place for the next General Conference was St. Louis, 201; Cincinnati, 165.

American Baptist Home Missionary Society.

NEW YORK, May 23.—The fortieth anniversary of the American Baptist Home Missionary Society was celebrated to-day, J. M. S. Williams, of Boston, presiding. Excellent work is reported everywhere, particularly among the Southern Freedmen.

General Assembly Presbyterian Church South.

RICHMOND, Va., May 23.—In the Presbyterian General Assembly, to-day, Rev. Robert Wellwaine, of Lynchburg Va., was elected Secretary and Treasurer of the Executive Committee on Foreign Missions.

The Assembly refused to change the location of the Committee of Publication from Richmond to Memphis.

Rev. M. D. Hoge, of Richmond was elected delegate to the Association of the Reform Church of America, and Rev. Dunlap, to the Old School Presbyterian Synod of Missouri.

IOWA.

A Light Corn Crop Anticipated—Small Grains in Good Condition—False Promises.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, May 23.—Fears are entertained that the corn crop in Iowa will be very light this year, as not over one-half of the corn has been planted, and the weather is still cool. The season is about a month behind that of last year. Many fields of corn will have to be replanted in consequence. Nothing is getting to grow except the ground. Small grain of all kinds is in good condition.

C. A. Jewett, who was arrested at Chicago on Monday last for obtaining goods under false pretenses in this city last week, was partially examined to-day, and the examination continued until Monday next. Telegrams have been received from the prisoner's father, who lives in New Hampshire, stating that he is on his way to Iowa to settle up the case in a financial way.

WISCONSIN.

Grand Lodge of Good Templars of the World.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., May 23.—The eighteenth annual session of the Grand Lodge of Good Templars of the World will begin here next Tuesday, and the local lodge here is making every preparation for their entertainment and enjoyment, and for a pleasant session. The Assembly Chamber, where all sessions will transact the proceedings, and with convenient Committee-rooms, has been engaged for the meetings. Delegates from England, Scotland and Ireland, are now in the country, and are expected to be here on occasion. Delegations will come before the Lodge, where some 200 delegates will be present.

The Barclay Murder Trial at Columbus, Ohio.

COLUMBUS, O., May 23.—The Barclay murder trial grows in interest. To-day, Jacob City, who was in jail with Barclay, testified that Barclay had admitted to him that he had murdered Gartner by striking him with a hammer or instrument while under the influence of liquor. Witness also stated that Barclay had made a confident of him, and he had confided to his care a letter to his (Barclay's) brother-in-law asking him to furnish $25 to purchase tools to assist Barclay to escape from jail, saying he would be well repaid when hemp if not released soon. This letter was found in City's possession and taken from him. Its reading produced a sensation in court.

Patrick Driscoll, of Madison County, testified that Barclay had been in his employ for some time before the murder, that on the night of the 27th of November, saying he was sick and wanted to go to Columbus. He says Barclay on the next Wednesday after the murder, returned to Madison, saying his brother had sent him $200 in response to a request from him. Barclay said he had not been to Columbus, but had just got back. Proved up-to-active duty, except in time of war. Passed.

Also a bill to pay Charles W. Whitney for work and materials on the iron-clad battery Keokuk, $40,000 in full. After some opposition by Mr. HOLMAN, the bill passed.

Mr. SCOFIELD reported a bill for the construction of ten steam vessels of war, of iron or wood, as the Secretary of the Navy may decide, each carrying ten or more guns, for not exceeding $2,000,000 for that purpose.

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Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 23.—A large number of prominent railroad gentlemen from the East, and heavy stockholders in the Springfield & Illinois Southern Railroad, passed over that road to-day, and were extremely pleased with not only the road, but its business, which is gaining rapidly. The country through which the road passes was found to be fair in every respect, and in some very respect was superior to that in any other State they had visited.

The Twenty-ninth Convocation of the Congregational Churches of Illinois, which commenced its session yesterday, is very largely attended, and is transacting its business with despatch, and the best feeling prevails. There are quite a number of prominent clergymen of this denomination from other States. There are about two hundred and twenty-five delegates in attendance.

The Palmer Coal Company, of Christian County, capital stock $50,000, filed its certificate of organization with the Secretary of State to-day.

MICHIGAN.

The Edmonds Impeachment Case Submitted to the Court.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., May 23.—Shipman closed for the defense at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Manager Grosvenor spoke one hour, when a recess was taken until 7 o'clock. At 9, Grosvenor, unable to continue his argument on account of sickness, not having been well for two or three days. Managers Stinson and Cochrane immediately submitted the case for the people, and, at 7:30, the Senate went into secret session, which lasted three hours without results. It was ensemble, with closed doors, to-morrow at 9 o'clock.

Wind Storms.

CINCINNATI, O., May 23.—A tornado of great fury passed over the country north and east of the United States Centennial grounds, Thomas Jones, a farmer, is said to have lost his house and barn. George Hunter's house, Alexander and George Kesler's, his barn. Several other houses were wrecked. Mr. McMullen's house was taken up and carried several rods, with a number of the family in it, all of whom were injured, though none fatally. The track of the tornado was a quarter of a mile in width. It

INSURANCE.

THE GLOBE INSURANCE COMP'Y OF CHICAGO,

Have removed to their New Office,

No. 172 LaSalle-st.

We return thanks for the liberal patronage extended us, and solicit a continuance of the same.

WANTED—Adjusted claims against the Lorillard Insurance Co.

To the amount of $20 000. Apply to W. H. S. TROWBRIDGE, Real Estate and Insurance Broker, Room 17 Exchange Building, south-west corner of Clark and Washington-sts.

GROCERIES.

C. JEVNE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in TEAS, COFFEES, SPICES, and GROCERIES,

14 & 16 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.,

[Late 1 and 3 North Clark-st.],

Has just opened a BRANCH STORE at

39 East Kinzie-st.,

For the accommodation of his many friends and customers on the North Side and in the suburban towns along the C. & N. W. and Galena Railroads. Goods delivered in the city and at the depots free of charge. Vessels supplied on short notice, at lowest cash prices.

39 East Kinzie, and 14 & 16 South Halsted.

PAPER HANGINGS.

J. J. McGRATH,

PAPERHANGINGS

At FACTORY PRICES.

State & 12th-sts.

REAL ESTATE.

REMOVAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF LAZARUS SILVERMAN, 164 and 166 LaSalle-Street.

I have removed my bank to the premises known, Nos. 164 and 166 LaSalle-st. (Bryant's Block), where I will keep a fire and burglar proof vault, for my own convenience, and for placing valuable papers therein for my depositors. I will continue to carry on the same general

BANKING AND EXCHANGE

business as I have done in this city for the past twenty years, and the public will always find my house, with the same promptness and regularity, ready to give prompt attention to all business entrusted to it. I know to be prompt and respectable.

I bestow close attention to the various branches of my business.

DEPOSITS received from Banks, business men, and individuals.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSITS issued, payable on demand, and interest allowed.

MONEY LOANED to depositors at bank rates.

COMMERCIAL PAPER and drafts discounted.

ADVANCES made on time and open accounts, and on grain in warehouse.

LOANS on real estate in Cook county.

GOLD AND SILVER, Government, bonds, and local securities bought and sold.

EXCHANGE on London and Europe at current rates.

PASSAGE TICKETS to and from Europe, and Letters of Credit issued for travellers to Europe.

Respectfully yours,

LAZARUS SILVERMAN.

MARRIED.

WHITTIER—CHAMBERLAIN.—May 23d, by the Rev. W. A. Bartlett, Smith Whittier to Mrs. Vienna Chamberlain. Both of Chicago.

No cards.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Regular Communication of Dearborn Lodge, No. 310 A. F. and A. M., Friday evening, May 24, 1872, in their hall, corner Madison and Robey-sts., to work on the M. M. Degree, by order of the W. M.

A. T. SAGE, Secretary.

Masonic.

Special Convocation of WASHINGTON CHAPTER, No. 43 R. A. M., this (Friday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. Work on M. M. Degree. By order of the M. E. H. P.

JOHN WILKINSON, Secy.

Masonic.

Corinthian Chapter, No. 159, A. F. & A. M.—Regular Convocation this Friday evening, at 8 o'clock. Work on the P. M. K. Degree.

J. C. DICKERSON, Secy.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

KRAMER BROTHERS

(Successors to J. M. STONE, KRAMER & CO.),

Have removed to their new, spacious, and elegant Lofts,

Nos. 264 & 266 Madison-st.,

Corner of Market street.

Diagonally opposite Messrs. Field, Leiter & Co.

We are now opening one of the largest and best-assorted stocks of

NOTIONS, HOSIERY, WHITE GOODS, &c.,

Which we offer to the Trade at popular prices, and to which we invite the attention of close buyers in the city and throughout the Northwest.

Chicago, May 22, 1872.

REMOVAL.

MILLER & DREW,

Insurance,

TO

162 LA SALLE-ST., Bryan Block.

CAPITAL REPRESENTED, NEARLY

$14,000,000 00.

Cleveland Paper Co.

PAPER

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS.

REMOVED TO

73 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

REMOVAL.

MORSE, WARD & CO.,

Grain Commission Merchants, removed to their old office, No. 161 Monroe-st. (Keary Building).

REMOVAL.

DUNHAM & HOIT, Ship Chandlers and Sail Makers, have removed to their old location, 34 South Water-st.

WALL PAPER.

GILBERT, JENKINS & CO.,

Successors to E. G. L. Paton & Co.

WALL PAPER,

Parlor and Hall Decorations,

ALL KINDS.

Mattresses and Bedding.

WINDOW SHADES,

Lace Curtains, &c.

648 AND 650 WABASH-AV.,

Between Thirteenth & Fourteenth-sts

BUILDING PAPER.

Rock River Paper Co.

BUILDING PAPER

OF ALL KINDS.

Call or write for circular and samples. Sent free.

No. 48 West Lake-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

E. L. CANFIELD,

Dealer in Real Estate,

169 East Madison-st.

Commercial and Real Estate Paper Bought and Sold. Real Estate sold on commission.

GEO. H. FROST,

CITY SURVEYOR,

500 WABASH-AV.

W. B. LANGLEY,

Wholesale Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, and Fancy Goods, No. 19 SOUTH CANAL-ST.

EDWIN HUNT & SONS,

Builders' Hardware,

146 Michigan-av., near Monroe-st.

FINANCIAL.

SCANDINAVIAN NATIONAL BANK.

Capital, $250,000.

FERD. S. WINSLOW.....President
AUGUSTUS JACOBSON.....Vice President
ALEXANDER SILVER.....Cashier

Directors—Selden F. Culver, Wilson K. Nixon, Asa Jacobson, A. C. Bartlett, F. S. Winslow, P. L. Hawley, Moses Anderson, R. Biddle Roberts.

Local Banking in all its branches. Letters of Credit for travelers and commercial purposes. Cable transfers of funds to London and Paris. Drafts on any part of Europe or New York rates. Negotiation of Municipal securities also.

Dixon's building, cor. LaSalle & Monroe-sts.

Yonkers, New York. Merchants', Chicago.

Claims on above companies bought by

BUTLER & COE, Bankers,
No. 27 West Madison-st.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of TURPIN, COTTRELL & CO., for the transaction of a general Hardware business in the city of Chicago.

V. A. TURPIN.
J. C. M. COTTRELL.

April 2, 1872.

FOR SALE.

For Baby, For Mother.

The PARLOR WINDOW relieves the mother, and cures the child, at 307 and 309 Madison-st., and 42 Washington-st.

WOOL.

TILLINGHAST, ALLEN & CO.,

307 Michigan-av., Chicago.

Wrapping Paper

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS AT

J. R. LAWRENCE & CO.'S,

250 East Lake-st., Chicago.

HUGO WANGEMAN,

ENGRAVER

ON

WOOD,

42 West Madison-street.

MUNGER'S

LAUNDRY,

OFFICE—413 State, 18 South Desplaines, and 128 Michigan-st.

Bankrupt Stock.

1,700 Rolls Wall Paper,

NEW YORK.

The Withdrawal of Mr. Greeley from the Tribune.

Strikes of Workingmen—Opening of Libraries on Sunday.

The May Anniversaries—Woodhull and Claflin—Amusements.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, May 17.

MR. GREELEY'S WITHDRAWAL FROM THE TRIBUNE.

You will doubtless have noticed, long before this, that Mr. Greeley has, in a manly, straightforward letter, announced that he will have no further connection with, or control over, the New York *Tribune*, so long as he is a candidate before the people. Though his determination is eminently proper, and would probably have been arrived at as the honest dictate of his own self-respecting nature, it is still not to be denied that the action was first publicly suggested in the columns of your own paper. The move was a most excellent one, and highly politic, for, while it secures the commendation of his friends, leaving them and him free to conduct the business of the campaign in the wisest and strongest manner, it also unshackles the *Tribune*, which can now do ten times the service, and strike with ten times the vigor, that it could if Greeley personally directed its operations or aimed the blows himself. Still further, it removes from the hands of his opponents a weapon which they would not have failed to wield with tremendous effect,—the charge that the editor of a most powerful public journal was using its columns to commend himself to the good will of the people, while it was also for his interest to misrepresent the actions and motives of those honestly opposed to him.

The reception of Mr. Greeley's letter by the city press was, for the most part, exceedingly generous. Slips of it were printed in the *Tribune* office, and sent to every newspaper in the city in time for publication on the same day on which it appeared in the *Tribune*. All the papers printed it,—the *Herald* alone refraining absolutely from all comment whatever. The *World*, the *News*, and the other journals that have ever been most antagonistic to the white-coated philosopher, both politically and personally, as well as the *Sun*, *Star*, *Mail*, and others which have sympathized with him in party principles, all gave him credit for delicate and proper feeling in the matter, and announced their belief in his intention to do exactly what he promised, and refrain entirely from meddling in any manner with the opinions or conduct of the old *Tribune*. It was left for the *Times* alone, of all the leading papers in this city or Brooklyn, to impugn Mr. Greeley's motives, sneer at his manly letter, and declare that the whole affair was simply a dishonest trick, a trap, a catch, and that, spite of his declarations to the contrary, he would, from behind the curtain, still be the guiding spirit and manager of the great journal of which he has for so many years been the life and soul. The article in the *Times* was exceedingly ungentlemanly and discourteous to a brother editor, and absurdly unjust in attributing double-dealing and rascality to a man whose name and character, whatever their other faults and shortcomings, have ever been a synonym for straightforwardness and honesty. The snarling malignity of the *Times* only injured itself, and did not in the least disturb the new-fledged candidate.

With the full determination to avoid even the appearance of evil, Mr. Greeley turned over the editorial management of the *Tribune* to Mr. Whitelaw Reid, gave up his private office to that gentleman, abdicated his big chair in his favor, and then turned his back on the old familiar rooms for, it is probable, at least four years. His address is no longer "*Tribune* office," but Union League Club. Dennis Sullivan, the Private Secretary of the hero of the white coat and hat, says that his personal letters of congratulation amount to hundreds, and that a cart-load a day is hardly more than are received. These congratulatory letters and telegrams are turned over to the Executive Committee of the Liberal Republicans, Mr. Greeley being able to personally reply to only those of the most private nature.

Long before you see this, you will have heard of the results of the Elmira and Rochester Conventions, the action of which, I fancy, will have a strong influence on those to be held hereafter at Baltimore and Philadelphia, and will go far to decide the future of both Greeley and Grant.

STRIKES OF WORKINGMEN.

The men who are employed, to the number of thousands, on various sorts of public work, lately became dissatisfied with their hours of labor, and with certain delays in their paying off, and "went on strike." They knocked off work at a day when the city was full of unemployed men, and their places could be filled on an hour's notice. Then they proceeded to various acts of violence, marching in crowds to where peaceable men were busy and anxious to go on with their labor, compelling them by threats to desist, and beating them savagely if they persisted in trying to earn bread for their families. Then, going to the offices of their employers, they threatened to pull the walls down about their ears; and the police were called out and military ordered to be in readiness, and the whole city was in a state of commotion for several days, until the ringleaders were arrested and the demonstration put down by the strong hand.

The head men of the "Unions" of the various trades some time since took into consideration this same question of shortening the hours of labor and obtaining increased pay. Selecting the spring-time of year,—the season when all contractors for house-building, decorating, or furnishing are unable to find skilled workmen enough to do their work,—the trades quietly began, one after another, to make their demands. They all asked for a reduction of the working-time to eight hours in twenty-four; and, while none of them proposed to submit to any loss of pay on account of cutting off two hours' work, some of them even insisted on an increase of wages, in addition to the shortening of working-time. Some of the bosses yielded without a struggle, but others resolved to fight. In the latter cases, the men quietly took their tools and went home, leaving the bosses to finish their own jobs. There was no violence of any sort; nobody was hurt; no one was threatened; the men simply stopped work. The bosses, many of them, had contracts to fill in a certain specified time, under penalty of heavy damages. No other workmen were to be had. Thousands of houses, all over the city, required immediate renovation and repairs, and hundreds of new buildings were wanted as soon as, by any possibility, they could be completed. The men were invited to come back to work on their own terms. The house-painters led the movement, and at once got their price and their fewer hours, without even losing a single day's work. The house-carpenters followed; they were on strike three days, when their bosses gave in. Then came the plumbers with the same demand for more pay and less work, and their employers did not resist an hour. There never are enough plumbers to be had in the spring. They keep their trade very close, taking fewer apprentices than do any others, and, as the trade is quite as good in the Old Country, there is no immigration of hundreds of cheap working men, as in most of the other trades. This, too, is a business which requires a high degree of natural intelligence and a long and severe apprenticeship on the part of him who would master it; and, therefore, this is one of the most certain as well as most remunerative of the trades; hence they had only to ask and receive. The bricklayers, masons, plasterers, cabinet makers and others followed, and all have got what they demanded.

The men on the East River bridge caisson, who are now working 72 feet below the surface of the water, in an atmosphere of 68 pounds pressure to the square inch, or 53 pounds to the inch more than is normal, also struck. They have been working five hours a day, in two shifts of two and a half hours each, with five hours between, for which they received $4.25 a day. They demanded four hours' work in two shifts of two hours each, with six hours between, and $5 a day. After two days a compromise was effected—they got their demand partially complied with, receiving $4.75 for four hours. This work is very hard, and at least a score of men have died, and a hundred more been broken down for years or for life. This submarine work approaches an end, however. They have but five inches more to excavate down, which will take from two to five days, after which there will be about two months' filling in of the submerged caisson, and they can then come to the surface, and the lofty tower will begin to rise from high-tide level, where we can watch the daily progress of the work.

With all our other strikes, however, we have nothing yet quite so desperate as they have in Dundee, Scotland, where all the servant-girls have rebelled and are on solemn strike. They demand a half-holiday every week, a whole "Sunday out" every fortnight, and emancipation from the requirement of wearing a certain badge of servitude called a "flag,"—which seems to be a sort of flat cap for the head, worn, I suppose, so they can be distinguished from their mistresses. Of course, they will carry their point. If our ladies of the kitchen, who condescend to cook us an occasional meal, and demand perpetual moneys therefor, should strike, I hardly know what they'd ask for. They have so much liberty now that what they *could* demand I can't see—unless, perhaps, instruction on the harp and piano, permission to receive their company in the parlor, a season ticket to the opera, and the use of the coachman and carriage on all opera-nights.

OPENING OF LIBRARIES ON SUNDAYS.

The Mercantile Library, last Sunday, in obedience to the vote of its members, threw open its doors to the public. The attendance was but about 300 less than the ordinary daily number of visitors, and the experiment seems likely to prove highly satisfactory. The class of persons who came were, for the most part, those for whose benefit the movement was inaugurated,—clerks, mechanics, and others whose week-day hours are all work-hours as well. The Astor Library will probably follow suit after its customary spring closing for renovation. The Cooper Institute has already, for a number of weeks, had its Reading-Room and Library open on Sunday, and the results are so excellent that the custom will probably not be abandoned.

THE MAY ANNIVERSARIES.

The annual meetings of the various Religious Societies, known as the "May Anniversaries," are now in progress here. These are the once-a-year business gatherings of the Missionary Societies, Temperance Societies, Tract Societies, Bible Societies, Asylum Associations,—in fact, religious enterprises of every sort and kind. It is found convenient to have them all, of all churches and denominations, meet during the same week, inasmuch as there are many who have business with more than one society. So, in the "Anniversary Week," the city is full of clergymen of every possible shade of thought and opinion, who not only manage to get through a great deal of the Lord's business, but to do a great deal of good, square sight-seeing at the same time. The clergyman's wife and daughter are also prevalent in the town about now, and the voice of the rural Sunday school-teacher is heard in the land. It is a well-known fact that "Anniversary Week" is one of the best in the whole year for the theatres and minstrels. Of course, the ministers wouldn't go to such places, and so the fact must be set down among "those things that no feller can find out."

Who supposes there is a single one of all these rustic Whitefields who does not carefully and prayerfully seek out his most cherished and eloquent sermon, and, with fear and trembling, proceed to most prayerfully and carefully touch it up and polish it off, in the hope that he may be asked to occupy a city pulpit some Sunday, and so have a chance to spend himself before a metropolitan audience,—congregation, I mean? If such a piece of luck should befall him, who can imagine the air-castles that arise in the dim vista of the not-very-far-distant future? If he gets a chance to preach, of course he'll make a hit; then will follow a consultation of the Deacons; then will come an invitation to preach a couple of "trial" discourses; then will follow a 'call;' and, if the offered salary is big enough, who knows but what Providence may indicate that the path of duty and usefulness lies citywards, where big salaries are paid, where the minister lives in a big house, and where his wife and daughters don't have to work in the kitchen more than six hours a day. O glorious vision! O golden future! O,—well, yes, I—

THE WOODHULL AND THE CLAFLIN.

The Woodhull-Claflin-Blood-Tennie C.-Victoria-Tilton-Socrates family,—those irrepressible women who, by a clever system of impudence and assumption, continue to get more gratuitous advertising than any other tribe of females in creation,—have just been making some new bids for notoriety. Of course you know that one of the three Female-Suffrage, Woman's-Rights Conventions, which met here last week, made, without for one suspecting they were burlesquing themselves, or anybody else, a serious nomination for the Presidency. They put up at the head of their ticket, for President of the United States, Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhull (a white folk), and for Vice President of the same United States aforesaid, beforementioned, Mr. Frederick Douglass (a black folk); and then the future she-President made a speech, and adjourned "that crowd," as Mr. Charles Francis Adams would say.

This was all very well for Victoria, but where, O where, did it leave the fair Tennie C.? Why, it left her in the background, of course. Tennie was jealous; this sort of thing would not answer; something must be done. Ha! and Ha! again, and once again Ha! Ha! A lucky thought, and a melodramatic, also a military: She would go for a soldier, and distinguish or extinguish herself in the tented field. The thought of Joan of Arc, Dr. Mary Walker, of Belle Boyd, and of other military heroes of the female persuasion, and she made up her mind that "She was bound to be a soldier boy, by the jingo, or die."

Ever since the death of James, surnamed Fisk, the Ninth Regiment of the National Guard has been without a Colonel. Several gentlemen of wealth have been applied to to accept "the posish," as the departed James used to remark; but they declined to invest the heap of shekels requisite for properly supporting the dignity of the said "posish," so the corps has remained a body without a head. Accordingly, Miss Tennie C. Claflin sat her down, and indited a long letter, proposing herself as the Colonel of the disconsolate Ninth. With true feminine irrelevancy, she addressed her letter to a man who does not belong to the regiment, and never had, and had no more to do with its affairs than your honorable self. She offers to raise, within thirty days, recruits enough to make the command the largest in the city, and to do sundry other things. I give a short extract from her communication, just to show her modest estimate of her own abilities:

> See the gentlemen, please, and tell them I will accept the position, and pledge myself, if elected, to give such an impetus to recruiting that in thirty days the Ninth Regiment will be the foremost in the State.
>
> There can be no objection to me, save that I am a woman. Permit me to remind those who urge it, that Joan d'Arc also was a woman. While I do not make pretensions to the same military genius she possessed, I will state that it has always been my desire to become actively connected with the service, and I have always gratified a passion I have for studying its rules and tactics, in which I am well versed.
>
> I have no doubt that this communication will, at first sight, occasion incredulity as to my intentions, but permit me to assure you I am deeply and fixedly in earnest in the matter. Yours very sincerely, TENNIE C. CLAFLIN.

How is that for Tennie C.? You didn't know, I suppose, that we've got a breed of modern "Joan d'Arcs" in our town. Well, you see we have. I regret, however, to be obliged, in the interests of truth, to state that the fair Joan has not yet been elected, though I've no doubt she's got her helmet, and armor, and big banner, and pantaloons, and boots, and things all ready, anticipating an early call.

THEATRICAL.

The actors and other employes who suffered by the great fire at Niblo's Garden, have received, in the way of benefits, much substantial help from their fellow-professionals of the other companies, who are ever, as you know, most generous in such cases. Many of them have also found other engagements, and, as the disaster happened in the spring, and the house will be rebuilt before cold weather, the suffering will be much less than had the fire occurred as the winter was coming on.

Mr. Daly, of the Fifth Avenue Theatre, sets out with his new venture, the Grand Opera House, as soon as the scenery and dresses for his opening play can be brought from the other side. This is to be "King Carrot" (*Le Roi Carrotte*), a satirical, spectacular burlesque, which has been setting Paris wild for the last few months. All the dresses, machinery, and other requisites of the piece are to be imported, and are exact duplicates in material, elegance, and all attractiveness, of those used in the original. Mr. Daly will also continue his lease of the Fifth Avenue, and will carry on the two establishments together.

Mr. Edwin Booth is just finishing an engagement, of which the principal attraction has been his "Richard III," one of his finest impersonations. At Wallack's, the unequalled cast of "London Assurance" still holds the stage; and this, with the Voke Family at the Union Square Theatre, and the perennial Fox at the Olympic, constitute the leading performances on Broadway. In this latter house, Mr. Fox will, next week, conclude the season with the 1,001st performance of "Humpty Dumpty," in his pantomime of that name. Only think—a three-years' run of a single piece! I presume he is thoroughly "up" in his part by this time.

NEIL MACNEIL.

VESUVIUS.

Latest Accounts of the Eruption—The Mountain After Action.

Naples (April 30) Correspondence of the London Daily Telegraph.

When I closed my last letter, Vesuvius seemed to have finished the dangerous part of his work; but we have since learned that he was not done with the disagreeables. He has been slower than we fondly expected on Saturday night in recovering his equanimity, and there is suspicion, which we cannot yet verify, that his organic structure has undergone some damage, at least toward the summit of the cone. The veil of smoke which he drew over himself after the paroxysm in which he kept seven craters going simultaneously was never lifted for a moment during Saturday or Sunday. From their distant point of view, it seemed to the Neapolitans that Vesuvius had dissolved into a pile of inky black clouds, which towered up against the horizon. From his observatory, near the very lips of the cone, the brave Palmieri saw much more. He could not detect among the smoke, as it ascended from the central crater, a few forerunners of the grand discharge of cinders with which Vesuvius generally concludes his volcanic orgies. Ere Sunday morning he had assured himself that the *finale* was near at hand, and this reassuring news he brought down with him when he came to pay his weekly visit to his family. On Monday I observed that my friends at the street corners were in another paroxysm of gesticulation and argument. They replied to my inquiries about the cause that the eruption was to conclude in the afternoon with an earthquake. The prophet had considerately fixed the exact hour for them—4 p. m. How many of them credited the prediction they did not know themselves, but thousands seemed to be keeping a sharp lookout whether it was to come true or not. The streets had not been so crowded or so excited since the opening convulsion as they were on the afternoon of the expected earthquake. When the hour of doom had passed without effecting any change in the appearance or the operations of the mountain, credulity still reigned. I heard this morning that all the squares and open spaces within the city had been occupied during the whole night by nervous persons holding a dismal vigil. They feared to remain in doors, much more to give the earthquake a chance to catch them napping. The doleful prediction found a hearing among patrician families, who forsook their palaces in consequence, and spent the night *al fresco* in their carriages. Prudence like theirs should have received some exceptional reward, but Vesuvius vouchsafed none to them. It did not increase the showers of cinders it was throwing out, nor did it intensify, for their edification, the jets of lurid flame which occasionally shot up from the crater. Its decadence went on steadily, and Prof. Palmieri's instruments measured every step of the gradual relapse into quiescence. On Monday night the pumice-stones, which previously had been ejected hundreds of metres into the air, scarcely rose a single kilometre above the lip of the crater. They had contracted to the same extent their range of destruction. Only Resina and its sister villages, directly under the cone, were now within the radius of the fiery shower. Naples had no longer a direct participation in the game, save through being slightly shaken by the continued rumbling under-ground. This, though growing quieter, never intermitted.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, May 23.—Money easy at 5@6c. Gold dull and easier at 113⅞@113⅝. Loans, 1@5 for carrying. Clearings, $32,000,000. The Treasury sold $2,000,000 at 114 20-100 to 114 13-00. Treasury disbursements, $1,089,000. Estimated export Saturday, $1,860,000.

Governments strong.

State bonds dull and steady.

Stocks dull, except Pacific Mail, which was depressed by rumors that parties who bought for the election found themselves with more stock than needed. Pacific opened at 80¼, fell to 77¾, rallied to 79¾, closed at 78¾. The rest of the list was somewhat unsettled with a decline on Erie and Quicksilver. Otherwise the market was dull. New York Central and C., C. & I. C. strong and higher. An early settlement of the Pacific Mail muddle is anticipated, and will doubtless give fresh life and activity to the general market. Large sales of Erie within a few days for the foreign markets.

Sterling 109⅞.

Governments:

Coupons, '81	119	Coupons, '67	116⅜
Coupons, '62	113⅝	Coupons, '68	116⅜
Coupons, '64	113⅝	U. S. 10-40s	111
Coupons, '65	114⅜	Currency 6s	116⅜
Coupons, new	115⅜	New 5s	112⅜

State bonds:

Missouris	96	Old Virginias	48
Old Tennessees	73	Old N. Carolinas	34
New Tennessees	73	New N. Carolinas	20
New Virginias	54		

Stocks closed:

Canton	92	St. Paul	57⅜
W. U. Telegraph	77¼	St. Paul preferred	78⅜
Quicksilver	81	Wabash	75⅜
Adams Express	97½	Wabash preferred	87
Wells & Fargo Ex.	94½	Fort Wayne	96¼
American Express	79½	Terre Haute	22
United States Ex.	86½	Terre Haute pfd	48
Pacific Mail	79¾	Chicago & Alton	115¼
New York Central	98½	C & A. preferred	117
N. Y. Central scrip	98¼	Ohio & Mississippi	48¼
Erie	70⅜	C., C. & C.	92½
Erie preferred	84	C., B. & Q.	132
Harlem	127½	Lake Shore	95⅜
Harlem preferred	130	Indiana Central	42¼
Michigan Central	116½	Illinois Central	133
Pittsburgh	90½	Union Pacific stocks	40
Northwestern	75½	Union Pacific bonds	92½
Northwestern pfd	94	Cent. Pacific bonds	103¼
Rock Island	111½	D. L. & Western	107¼
New Jersey Cent.	108½	Hartford & Erie	10⅜

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, May 23—11:15 a. m.—Flour, 27s 6d@28s. Wheat—Winter, 12s 6d; spring, 11s 6d@11s 10d; white, 12s 6d@12s 9d. Corn, 29s. Pork, 50s. Lard, 40s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, May 23—1:30 p. m.—Spring wheat, 11s 6d@11s 9d. Corn, 28s 9d. Market quiet.

LONDON, May 23—5 p. m.—Consols, for money, 93½; account, 93⅝. Bonds, 5-20s of '62, 90½; 5-20s of '65, 91½; 5-20s of '67, 93½; 10-40s, 89.

Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £52,000 the past week.

Russian tallow, 52s 6d.

FRANKFORT, May 23—5-20s of '62, 96¼.

PARIS, May 23.—Rentes, 55f 7c.

LIVERPOOL, May 23—Evening—Cotton strong; middling upland, 11⅞d; Orleans, 11⅝d; sales 15,000 bales; speculation and export, 5,000 bales. No. 1 spring wheat, 11s 9d; No. 2, 11s 6d; red winter, 12s 6d. Flour, 27s 6d@28s. Corn, 28s 9d. Lard, 40s. Bran dull, 25½d. Hay firm, at 26@29d. Bacon firm; shoulders, 51@56d; clear sides, 8d. Lard, 9½@10d.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, $13.75@14.00.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, May 23.—Domestic dry goods were quiet to-day, with the exception of brown sheetings and shirtings, and staple qualities in which have declined ½ @ half cent, at which rates a good business was done. The New York *Bulletin* says: the chief feature of to-day's business was the marking down of most descriptions of staple brown shirtings as well as some of other makes. The result, it was foreseen, was likely to be brought about by the general dulness which prevailed, although in the face of dear cotton. Up to yesterday the market was in that position that concessions to the extent indicated would ensure large sales, and induce buyers to lay hold of staples with spirit. The result of the concession has been some very large transactions at figures now quoted: Atlantics may be noted ½c lower all through, and the same may be said of Slater's and others. Bleached goods keep their old position, with no immediate prospect of change. Printing cloths for spot 64x64 are quoted at 7¼c. Other kinds as formerly. The auction sales were poorly attended, and foreign goods dull.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, May 23.—Beeves to-day: 81 cars at Communipaw, 35 at Hundredth street, and 10 at Weehawken, making 7,600 since Saturday, against 6,700 last week. Market inactive; stock not all sold; prices quarter cent lower, or 10¼ for Texans, 11½@11¾ for medium Illinois, and 12@12½ for fair to good; 6 cars fair, cut 6½c. Texas sold at 10½; 9 cars Illinois, 62 cut, at 11½@12; 13 cars, 7c, cut at 11½c@11⅞c. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 4,000 to-day, making 9,000 since Saturday, against 7,000 last week. We are getting the highest sheep and lambs ever received here; sheep are clipped, averaging 72 lbs, sold at 6½c; Kentucky, 40 lbs, at 10c; 1 car prime Ohio sheep, av. 100 lbs, at 8c; 2 cars, av. 81 lbs, at 7½c. Sheep firm and active; 1 car Virginia lambs, av. 47 lbs, 11½c; Jersey lambs of 50@55 lbs sell at 13@15c.

Hogs—Receipts, 6,100 to-day, making 28,600 since Saturday, against 26,500 last week. Market not strong, at 5⅜@5¾c; light pigs selling at 6½c.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, May 23.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,870 head, making the supply 10,183 head, or 509 cars against 441 last week. Market dull, buyers and sellers standing apart ½@¼c according to quality, cattle-owners generally preferring to ship East rather than submit to the slight reduction from yesterday's prices. Sales, 434 Illinois steers, averaging 1,053 to 1,297 lbs, $6.00@6.50; 112 Ohio steers, av. 1,075 to 1,441 lbs, $6.12½@6.50; 87 Texas steers, av. 1,131 lbs, $5.75.

Sheep—Receipts, 2,400; slightly improving; market firm, at $6.00@7.25, all offerings sold. Sales, 2,073 clipped Ohio, av. 88 to 87 lbs, $6.35@7.25.

Hogs—Receipts, 4,200; market active; slight reduction in yesterday's prices. Only one lot on market. Sales, 124 Ohio, av. 206 lbs, $4.50.

The Produce Markets.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, May 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 spring, $1.54; No. 2, $1.48. Oats dull and drooping; No. 2, 40½c. Corn in fair demand, but lower; No. 2 mixed, 47c. Rye dull and unsettled; No. 1, 82c. Barley in fair demand, and higher; No. 2, 66½c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 6½c; Oswego, 12½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 47,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 23,000 bu.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, May 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour easy. Wheat dull. Corn lower; sales 33,000 bu No. 2 Western at 56c; several cars do at 57@57½c. Oats dull and lower; sales 8,000 bu Western at 48c.

FREIGHTS—Quiet at 11c for corn.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 23.—COTTON—Higher; sales of middling upland at 24½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and heavy; receipts, 9,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $6.50@7.20; common to good extra, $7.45@8.00; good to choice, $8.05@9.00. Rye flour dull at $4.90@6.00. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat steady; receipts, 81,000 bu; No. 2 Chicago spring, afloat, $1.70; Northwestern club, afloat, $1.72; choice winter red Western, $2.00@2.40. Rye steady; Western, afloat, $1.00. Barley quiet; Canada West, $1.10. Barley malt steady; prime two-rowed State, $1.07½. Corn steady; receipts, 133,000 bu; inferior to prime Western mixed afloat, 73@74c. Oats firmer; receipts, 61,000 bu; Western, 58@60c; Ohio, 60½@61½c.

EGGS—Steady; Western, 13½@15c.

GROCERIES—Coffee less active; Rio, 15½@18½c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining, 8⅝@9c; Cuba, 8½@9½c. Molasses unchanged. Rice quiet at 8½@9c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; new mess, $13.75@13.80; new prime mess, $13.00; mess for July, $13.95. Beef unchanged. Cut meats firm; bulk shoulders, 5¾@5⅞c; hams, 8½@10½c; middles heavy; long clear, 7½c; short clear, 8½c. Lard dull; No. 1 to prime steam, 8⅞@9½c; kettle, 9½c.

BUTTER—Firm; new, 29@33c.

CHEESE—In fair demand; new, 11@14½c.

WHISKEY—Firm at 90½c, closing with no sales below.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, May 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand and firm; family at $8.80@9.10. Wheat firm; No. 2 red winter at $2.00@2.02. Corn dull and lower at 50@52c. Rye quiet and firm at $1.05. Oats firm at 43@47c. Barley quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal. Lard dull and drooping at 8⅝@8¾c; held at 9c. Bulk meats quiet and weak at 4½, 6½@6¾, and 6⅞c. Bacon steady at 5½@7½@7¾c.

HOGS—Firm; light, $3.80@4.00; good to extra, $4.25@4.40. Receipts, 2,500.

WHISKEY—Quiet, held firm; sales at 84c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, May 23.—TOBACCO—Active; sales 166 hhds at 7½@8c low leaf, 8½@9c; medium to good leaf, 9½@15c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged.

WHISKEY—Quiet at 84c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, May 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.98; amber Michigan, $1.91; No 2 red, $1.87@1.88. Corn dull and a shade lower; high-mixed, 54½c; low-mixed, 54c; white, 59c. Oats dull and a shade lower; No. 1, 44½c; No. 2, 43½c.

FREIGHTS—Dull. To Oswego, 7c; Kingston, 7½c by sail.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, May 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat dull and a shade lower; No. 1 red winter offered at $1.95; No. 2 at $1.85, without buyers. Corn dull and inactive, held at 59c. Oats dull and a shade lower, offered at 50c.

PETROLEUM—Refined firm and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, May 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand and firm; XX winter, $7.00@7.75; family, $9.00@10.75. Wheat dull and drooping; No. 2 spring saleable at $1.13; No. 3 red winter salable at $2.15. Corn in fair demand and higher; high mixed on track, 47½@48c; No. 2 mixed in elevator, 51c. Oats steady; mixed on track, 40c. Barley dull and unchanged. Rye unchanged, 85c.

WHISKEY—No sales.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; 12.75. Bulk meats firm; boxed clear sides, 7½c; loose clear ribs, 6¾; bacon quiet and unchanged; lard firm; refined, 9½c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, May 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat quiet; No. 1 red, $2.00; No. 1 Milwaukee spring, $1.75; Corn dull; high mixed 64c; yellow, 65c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; superfine, $6.00@6.75; extra, $7.00@7.25. Wheat quiet and weak; red, $2.15@2.25. Rye, $1.10. Corn quiet; yellow, 72@74c. Oats firmer; 56@58c.

WHISKEY—90½c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, May 23.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour unchanged. Wheat quiet; Western red, $2.00@2.25. Corn scarce, wanted; mixed Western, 72@73½c. Oats firmer; Western, 56@60c. Rye quiet, unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork, $14.00; bulk shoulders, 5c; sides, 6½c; clear rib, 7c. Bacon unchanged. Sugar-cured hams, 13@15½c. Lard, 9½c. Western butter active, good to prime, 27@28c; choice, 29@30.

WHISKEY—Firm at 89c.

—A covey of eight or nine partridges walked gravely and undismayed up one of the main streets in Jacksonville, Fla., about dusk the other evening.

—A curiosity from the marine world is now to be seen in the shop of Herr Themius, chemist, in Dresden. It is the skeleton of a giant sea-spider, in an exceedingly good state of preservation. The body, which is a quarter of a yard long, rests upon eight long legs, which, when stretched out, cover, with the body, the space of a yard. Crab-like claws, or long arms with joints, rise above the head, and give to the whole a ghastly appearance.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIXON'S CIRCUS, Clinton-st., near Washington.
The World-Renowned ROYAL JEDDO JAPANESE TROUPE In conjunction with the INCOMPARABLE EQUESTRIAN COMBINATION. Every Afternoon and Evening.

GLOBE THEATRE. Colonel WOOD....Proprietor.
Unprecedented success of the WYNDHAM COMEDY COMPANY.
This, Friday, evening, May 24, and at the Grand Matinee Saturday, last representations of FRIENDS.
Saturday evening, May 25—PROGRESS, and MEPHISTO'S MISSION.

WEST SIDE OPERA HOUSE.
The only well ventilated place of amusement in the city.
Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels. GREAT COMBINATION BILL OF FUN. CHAS. WALTERS, In his unequalled Songs and Dances. The "Chicago Police Court," "Where's Anthony?" "Grand Vocal Quartette," "Turn Him Out." Next week, JOHNSON and POWERS. SATURDAY, GRAND MATINEE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Triumphant return of the eccentric and only JOSEPH MURPHY. The greatest actor in his own peculiar specialties the world has ever known, who will appear every night this week and the matinees in the new protean drama HELP. Supported by the Academy Star Company.

MICHIGAN-AV. THEATRE. Corner Thirteenth-st. and Michigan-av.
The great sensation play of the day on MONDAY EVENING, May 20. SIX NIGHTS ONLY. LORD THORNHURST'S DAUGHTER, Dramatized from the New York Ledger story of that name, in which the accomplished Artist, GEO. D CHAPLIN, Will appear, supported by the entire IRWIN COMBINATION. IRWIN MATINEE, Saturday, 2½ o'clock. Friday—Benefit of Mr. G. D. CHAPLIN.

THE CHANCE OF A LIFE TIME.
Great 200 Mile Race Against Time for $16,000. THE INDIAN RIDER. California Boy, will ride to saddle 200 miles in 12 consecutive hours at Dexter Park, TUESDAY, 28th. The California Boy is the best rider in the world. He has performed this wonderful feat in California, and is now on his way to New York and thence to Europe to fill engagements for the same feat. During the ride he will perform many wonderful feats of Indian horsemanship, such as carrying a cook stove, wash tub, bag of flour, &c., all at one time on a bareback horse while under full run. During the day there will be a running race, mile dash, for $100, free to all, catch weight; also, a hurdle race of one mile over four hurdles for the same amount—same terms. Entries can be made for the above premiums at BROOKMAN'S & SKINN stables, corner State and Twenty-second sts. Entrance fee, 10 per cent.

ALL THE CHILDREN
Engaged for the GRAND FAIRY SPECTACLE at Nixon's Hippodrome, Will be at the rear entrance of the AMPHITHEATRE Friday Morning, May 24, at 10 sharp.

SEWING MACHINES.

GROVER & BAKER'S Sewing Machines. New Improved Shuttle Stitch MACHINES. Old Favorite Elastic Stitch MACHINES. SALESROOMS, 96 West Randolph and 127 East Eighteenth-sts.

SAFES AND LOCKS.

J. M. TERWILLIGER, GENERAL AGENT FOR MACNEALE & URBAN'S CINCINNATI SAFE & LOCK WORKS 60 West Madison-st., Chicago. Their justly celebrated Fire and Burglar Proof SAFES, VAULT DOORS, BANK LOCKS, &c., on hand and to order. 60 WEST MADISON-ST.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOHN FORD. PAT'K J. EUSTACE.
FORD & EUSTACE, Felt and Composition Roofers, Office, Room 45, Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts., Chicago, Illinois.

PAT'K J. EUSTACE. JOHN FORD.
P. J. EUSTACE & CO., Real Estate and Insurance Agents, Office, Room 45, Exchange Building, corner Clark and Washington-sts., and 416 West Twelfth-st., Chicago, Ill.

Dr. T. J. Lewis, Medical Electrician, cordially invites his old and all new patients, who prefer his Natural Remedies to drugs, to visit his Office and Parlors, at 182 West Adams-st., corner of South Halsted.

DR. J. H. CLARK, 167 West Madison-st., Chicago. In all special diseases, of a Chronic, Contagious, or Delicate nature, and all affections of the Blood and Skin—go or write, to Dr. J. H. CLARK—the old and reliable Specialist in such cases. Both sexes consult him confidentially. Special attention to Female Difficulties. Send stamp for circular.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

Roofing Materials AND BUILDING FELT. Send for Circulars and Samples. BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL, 230 East Monroe-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE. Store and lot in a large and flourishing town in Iowa, doing a large trade in Dry Goods, &c. Will sell the stock of goods, if wanted. Any one thinking of going into business cannot find a better point in the West. For terms, etc., address C. L. SNYDER, Belleplaine, Iowa, or C. A. LEWIS & CO., 6 and 8 Wabash-av., Chicago.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

CUNARD MAIL LINE. Established 1840. Steam between NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.

From New York.		From New York.	
Java	May 15	Parthia	May 18
China	May 22	Calabria	May 25
Russia	May 29	Abyssinia	June 1

Cabin Passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold. Return Tickets at greatly reduced rates. Cabin plans on view and Berths selected. Steerage Passage, $30, currency. Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent. Bills of Lading for merchandise to and from Europe issued in connection with Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway. P. H. DU VERNET, General Western Agent, 8?? State-st. and 72 South Market-st., Chicago.

Temperance Line of Steamships, Sailing weekly between London, Quebec, and Montreal, carrying goods and passengers at low through rates for Chicago, will be found the cheapest and most expeditious route. For freight apply to TEMPERLEYS, CARTER & DARKE, 21 Billiter-st., London, DAVID SHAW, Montreal, and for passage to W. A. STRONG, 13 West Madison-st., Chicago.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, ESTABLISHED JANUARY, 1856. Burned out Oct. 9, 1871. Resumed business Nov. 1, in a temporary building. Now occupy building Nos. 55 and 57 South Canal-st., Known as the RED FRONT AUCTION HOUSE, Holding regular sales of DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, HOUSEHOLD GOODS, ETC., every week.

Property in Hinsdale AT AUCTION. 4 RESIDENCE LOTS, ONE ACRE EACH, On MONDAY AFTERNOON, May 27, at 2½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st. These lots are Nos. 4 and 5, fronting on Monroe-st., Nos. 6 and 7, fronting on Adams-st., between Chicago-av. and Chestnut-st., less than half mile west of the depot. Sold subject to lein of $2,500. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

REAL ESTATE SALE AT AUCTION. 40 Residence Lots, AT ENGLEWOOD. On MONDAY, May 27, at 2½ o'clock p. m., at our salesrooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st., we shall sell, without reserve, 40 desirable Residence Lots in Englewood, situate in Mrs. Whistler's Subdivision of Lots 1 to 10, and Lot 12, Block 8, LINDEN GROVE. These Lots front on Halsted-st., Grace-av. and Hoyt-st., between Sixty-fourth and Sixty-fifth-sts., within half a mile of the Normal School, accessible by about 30 trains daily on the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne, Rock Island, and Michigan Southern Railroads. Terms—One-half cash, balance 1 and 2 years, interest at 8 per cent. Title perfect. Abstract written up. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

SPECIAL SALE. Boots and Shoes—Fresh & Desirable Goods. On TUESDAY morning, May 28, at 9½ o'clock, at our salesrooms (second floor) 55 and 57 South Canal-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

GREAT AUCTION SALE. Gold and Silver Watches, Diamonds, Etc. On TUESDAY morning, May 28, at 10 o'clock, at our sales rooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Great Auction Sale. New Buggies, Carryalls, Democrat and Concord wagons, Phaetons, &c., on Wednesday morning, May 29, at 10 o'clock, at our Sales Rooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Desirable Line of Dry Goods, Linens, Dress Goods, Men's and Boys' Clothing, Notions, &c., on Thursday morning, May 30, at 9½ o'clock, at our Sales Rooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO. 1 and 2 Randolph-st., cor. Michigan-av. A VERY LARGE STOCK OF Household Furniture, Carpets, Piano Fortes, &c., &c., AT AUCTION. Parlor Suits, Chamber Sets, Extension Tables, Lounges, Wardrobes, Sideboards, Marble Top Tables, Rockers, Chairs, Desks, What-nots, Bedsteads, Baby Carriage, 90 boxes Glassware, 150 Rockers, 160 French and German Plate Mirrors, 10 crates of Extra Fine English Iron Stone China Ware (Firsts', in open lots), 2,000 Rolls Wall Paper and Borders, 1 Billiard Table, complete. On SATURDAY, May 25, at 9 1-2 o'clock, G. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON & FOSTER. 300 CASES Crockery and Glassware AT AUCTION. At the Lake Front Auction House, on Saturday morning, May 25, at 10 o'clock. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers, 148 Michigan-av., bet. Adams and Monroe-sts.

Furniture and Carpets, NEW AND SECOND-HAND, AT AUCTION. On Saturday Morning, May 25, at 10 o'clock, At the Lake Front Auction House, 148 Michigan-av. Also 50 set new Harness. ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By COLBY & WIRTS. REGULAR FRIDAY SALE OF FURNITURE In great variety, consigned by manufacturers and guaranteed in every respect equal to any sold. Will be sold Friday, May 24, at 10 o'clk. Also second-hand Furniture, Carpets, Crockery, etc. We retail through the week, at a great reduction from what can be bought of the regular trade, and guarantee in style and quality, and by auction every Friday at 10 o'clock. COLBY & WIRTS, Auctioneers, and Furniture Manufacturers' Agents, 291 and 293 Michigan av., corner Eldridge-court.

By HORACE REED & Co. THIRD SPECIAL SALE OF DRY GOODS. A general line. Also, a full line of Perfumery, Soaps, and Brushes. The special attention of Druggists and dealers is called to the above as worthy their attention. On FRIDAY, May 24, at 9 1-2 o'clock. HORACE REED & CO., Auctioneers, 44 State-st.

HARDWARE.

Hall, Kimbark & Co., IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN IRON, BEAMS, CHANNELS, Angle and Tee-Iron Colliery Rails, MERCHANT IRON AND HEAVY HARDWARE MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR RANDOLPH-ST. (One Block South of Old Location.) CHICAGO, ILL.

FINANCIAL.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE COMPANY, Office No. 37 William-st. Subscribed Capital, $5,000,000 in Gold. Directors: SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, President. LOUIS A. VON HOFFMANN, Treasurer. F. L. BARREDA, W. H. BURNS, DAVID DOWS, JAMES J. GOODWIN, BENJ. F. BUTTON, JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT, W. WATTS SHERMAN, CHARLES TRACY, New York. MILTON S. LATHAM, San Francisco. E. A. ARCHDEACON, LOUIS FREMY, Paris. Count A. DE GERMINY, Rouen. Baron C. MALLET, AUT. M. SCHNAPPER, Baron S. DE HABER, Paris. ALEXANDER DE LASKI, Brighton, England. ALTGRAF ZU SALM REIFFERSCHEIDT, Chevalier H. VON HOFFEN, Vienna. The Company is prepared to receive applications for loans in gold for a period of years on real estate in Chicago. Applications for loans may be made at Union National Bank until 1st June. A Committee of the Directors of this Company will visit Chicago about the 24th inst.

OGDEN & SCUDDER, Nixon's Building, CHICAGO, Have a large sum of money to loan on Improved Farms, or on Business Property, in the larger cities of Illinois.

Loans Negotiated On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates. G. S. HUBBARD, Jr. 70 South Canal-st.

SPECTACLES.

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT! For Sight is Priceless!! But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve It. TRADE MARK. If you value your eyesight, use these Perfect Lenses. Ground from minute crystal pebbles, melted together, and derive their name, "DIAMOND," on account of their Hardness and Brilliancy. They will last many years without change, and are warranted superior to all others in use. Manufactured by J. E. SPENCER & CO., Opticians, New York. CAUTION.—None genuine unless stamped with our trade mark. For sale by responsible agents throughout the Union. J. B. MAYO & CO., 486 State-st., and 21 West Madison, Jewelers and Opticians, are sole agents for Chicago, Ills. From whom they can only be obtained. No peddlers employed.

GRAND GIFT CONCERT.

$1,000,000. SECOND GRAND GIFT CONCERT IN AID OF THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY AT LOUISVILLE, KY.

By authority in the act of the Legislature incorporating the PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY the Trustees will give their Second Grand Gift Concert In the great hall of the Public Library building, in Louisville, Ky., on Saturday, September 28, 1872.

This magnificent hall, known as Weisiger Hall, is the largest, most centrally located, and best arranged for large and fashionable audiences of any in Louisville, and is fitted up in superb style. The building has a front of 168 feet on Fourth street by a depth of 200 feet, four stories in height, and was recently purchased for the Public Library at a cost of $210,000. Three large rooms are now fitted up for a library, and contain about 20,000 volumes and a museum of 100,000 specimens, now open and free to the gratuitous use and enjoyment of all citizens of every State in the Union. It is the purpose of the Trustees, by the GRAND GIFT CONCERT now announced, to raise the money with which to pay the balance of the purchase money due upon the Public Library Building, to enlarge the library, and to so endow the institution as to make it self sustaining, and forever beyond the necessity of calling upon any individual who uses the books for the contribution of a single cent toward its support.

100,000 TICKETS OF ADMISSION will be issued at $10 each; half tickets $5; quarter tickets $2.50; 11 whole tickets for $100; 28 for $250; 56 for $500; 113 for $1,000; 285 for $2,500; 575 for $5,000. No discount on less than $100 worth of tickets at a time.

Tickets will be sent, when requested, by registered letter. The money for them may be sent by Adams Express Company and its connections, Post Office money order registered letter, or bank draft.

The holder of each ticket, or fraction of a ticket (a half or a quarter), is entitled to admission to the concert and to the gift awarded to it. During the concert the sum of $500,000 in currency will be given to the holders of tickets by distribution by lot of ONE THOUSAND GIFTS, as follows:

LIST OF GIFTS.

One Grand Gift, Cash	$100,000
One Grand Gift, Cash	50,000
1	$25,000 Cash.
1	20,000 Cash.
1	15,000 Cash.
1	10,000 Cash.
1	9,000 Cash.
1	8,000 Cash.
1	7,000 Cash.
1	6,000 Cash.
1	5,000 Cash.
1	4,000 Cash.
1	3,000 Cash.
4 Gifts of $2,000 each	8,000 Cash.
15 Gifts of $1,000 each	15,000 Cash.
20 Gifts of $900 each	18,000 Cash.
21 Gifts of $800 each	16,800 Cash.
25 Gifts of $700 each	17,500 Cash.
35 Gifts of $600 each	21,000 Cash.
45 Gifts of $500 each	22,500 Cash.
50 Gifts of $400 each	20,000 Cash.
60 Gifts of $300 each	18,000 Cash.
100 Gifts of $200 each	20,000 Cash.
612 Gifts of $100 each	61,200 Cash.
Total, 1,000 Gifts, all Cash	$500,000

This Concert, like the first of the 16th of December last (which was so decidedly successful, and at which the first grand gift was drawn by and paid to Mr. John R. Durff, of Memphis, Tenn.,) is for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky.

The Farmers' and Drovers' Bank is Treasurer, and the corporators and supervisors are all representative men, and are among the most respectable and distinguished citizens of the State.

Should any tickets be left unsold on the day of the drawing, they will be destroyed, and the one thousand gifts offered will all be drawn and paid, but diminished in value in proportion to the percentage of unsold tickets. For instance, if only three-fourths of the tickets are sold, the capital gift will be reduced to $75,000, and all the others in proportion.

The Hon. Thos. E. Bramlette, late Governor of Kentucky, has consented to represent the Trustees in the management of this second Grand Gift Concert, and he will personally see that the money from the sale of tickets is deposited with the Treasurer, that the drawing is fairly conducted, and the gifts justly awarded and promptly paid.

The drawing will take place in public, in full view of the audience, and under the immediate supervision and direction of the officers and Trustees of the Public Library of Kentucky and the following named eminent and disinterested citizens, who have consented to be present and see that all is fairly done.

Hon M. R. HARDIN, Judge Court Appeals, Ky. Hon. J. PROCTOR KNOTT, late M. C. Lebanon Dis. Hon. B. W. BRUCE, Judge Ninth Judicial Dis. Ky. Gen. ELI H. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, Dis. Ky. Hon. T. B. COCHRAN, Chancellor Lou. Chan. Court. Hon. E. D. STANDIFORD, President Farmers' and Drovers' Bank. Hon. JOHN BARBEE, Manager Royal Insurance Co., Liverpool. Col. PHIL. LEE, Com. Att'y Ninth Judicial Dis. Dr. C. GRAHAM, founder Graham Cabinet. Col. JILSON P. JOHNSON, Manager Galt House. Dr. T. S. BELL, Prof. Medical University, Louisville. Hon. J. G. BAXTER, Mayor Louisville. Hon. T. L. BURNETT, City Attorney. HENRY WOLFORD, Treasurer Louisville. A. G. [illegible], Manufacturers' Bank. PHILIP JUDGE, of the Louisville Hotel Co. JAS. BRIDGEFORD, Pres. Second National Bank. W. C. D. WHIPS, Prop'r Willard Hotel. J. C. JOHNSTON, Pres. Traders' Bank. H. VICTOR NEWCOMB, firm of Newcomb, Buchanan & Co. HENRY DEPPEN, Pres. German Bank. ANDREW GRAHAM, tobacco and cotton merchant. Dr. NORVIN GREEN, Pres. L. & C. short-line R. R. VOL. ROSE, Agent Adams Express Co. R. T. DURRETT, President. W. N. HALDEMAN, Vice President. JOHN S. CAIN, Secretary. FARMERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, Treasurer.

Those who desire further information, or who wish to act as agents for the sale of tickets, as well as those desiring to purchase tickets, should address THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Agent Public Library of Kentucky, Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky. Circulars, giving full particulars, sent on application.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF PICTURES AND Picture Frames WILL BE FOUND AT O'BRIEN'S, 692 Wabash-av., near Fourteenth-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED. The undersigned invites proposals for one week for the sale of a Lot not less than 150 feet front, nor more than 250, and not more than four miles from the Court House, for the use of St. Luke's Hospital. Address E. K. HUBBARD, Secretary, 236 South Water-st.

ICE CREAM. BRAZELTON, 274 W. Madison and 149 Twenty-second sts., is noted for his excellent Ice Cream and low prices. Church parties will always do well to leave orders there, to insure something nice.

OFFICE OF C., R. I. & P. R. R. Co., April 25th, 1872. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, on Wednesday, the 5th day of June next, at 11 o'clock a. m. HUGH RIDDLE, Vice President. F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

Army Supplies. OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, May 15, 1872. Sealed proposals will be received at this office, and by the Post Quartermasters at the posts named below, until 11 o'clock a. m., June 15, 1872, for furnishing the following named supplies at the posts named:

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS. 3,500 cords of Hard Wood.
FORT RILEY, KANSAS. 1,300 cords of Hard Wood, 900 tons Hay.
FORT HAYS, KANSAS. 2,600 cords of Wood, 2,200 tons Hay.
FORT WALLACE, KANSAS. 500 cords of Hard Wood, 450 tons Hay.
FORT LARNED, KANSAS. 1,300 cords of Wood, 200 tons Hay.
FORT DODGE, KANSAS. 1,300 cords of Wood, 500 tons Hay.
FORT LYON, COL. TER. 950 cords of Wood, 500 tons Hay.
CAMP SUPPLY, IND. TER. 2,600 cords of Wood, 1,100 tons Hay.

The wood to be of the best quality growing in the vicinity of the posts respectively (except Fort Wallace, no wood being procurable in the vicinity of that post), and to be hard wood where so specified above, to be cut full four feet long, split to convenient size, and free from small limbs and brush. Bidders will state the kind, or kinds, of wood, and quantity of each kind they propose to furnish. A cord to be 128 cubic feet.

The hay to be good merchantable prairie hay; to be well and securely stacked by the contractor, and in such manner as to be impervious to heavy rains or snows. A clause will be inserted in each contract providing that any damage which may result to the hay from imperfect stacking, must be made good to the Government by the contractor. The hay must be cut before August 31. A ton to be 2,000 pounds.

Separate proposals are invited for furnishing the hay in bales, the bales to be well compressed and securely bound.

Hay for Fort Riley may be cut on the military reservation at that post.

The delivery of the wood to commence on or before August 1, and to be continued at the rate of at least one-fifth of the quantity contracted for, per month.

The delivery of the hay to commence on or before August 1st, and to be completed on or before October 31st, 1872.

Proposals will be received for any portion of the above supplies.

Bids must be made in triplicate and separately for each article and for each post.

Bids from persons who have hitherto failed to carry out contracts with the Government, or to enter into contracts which have been awarded to them, will not be considered, and no bid will be entertained unless the party making the same is present at the opening of the bids, or represented by an agent or attorney, or is known at this office to be responsible.

Payment for one-tenth of the wood and one-fifth of the hay contracted for will be withheld until the contract is filled.

The usual conditions, which can be ascertained at this office, will be imposed upon bidders and contractors, and blank forms of proposals will be furnished upon application.

By authority of the Department Commander. L. C. EASTON, Deputy Quartermaster General, U. S. A., Chief Qr. Mr. Dept. of the Mo.

Office of the Sturgeon Bay and Lake Michigan Ship Canal, 549 Wabash av., CHICAGO, May 10, 1872. SEALED PROPOSALS, in duplicate, on blanks to be furnished by the undersigned, will be received at this office until 12 m., of Saturday, May 25, 1872, when plans and specifications of the work to be performed can be seen. The right to reject any or all bids is expressly reserved, should it be deemed for the interest of the Company to do so. WM. T. CASGRAIN, Chief Engineer.

LOTTERY.

Royal Saxon Government Lottery at Leipsic, Germany. 95,000 tickets; 47,500 prizes drawn in five drawings. One prize of 150,000, one of 100,000, one of 80,000, and one of 50,000 Prussian thalers, and others (100 thalers equal to $70 gold). First drawing, June 12, 1872. Tickets for the first drawing: Wholes, $15; halves, $8.50; quarters, $4.50; eighths, $2.25. Tickets for all five drawings: Wholes, $60; halves, $30; quarters, $16.50; eighths, $8.25. Prizes cashed and information given. P. O. Box, [illegible]. THEODOR ZSCHOCH, 116 Nassau-st., New York.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Advertising Agents.
E. E. CHAPMAN & CO. are authorized to receive advertisements for any newspaper or periodical at their lowest rates; also for foreign countries, and receive all cards in this directory. 152 South Clark-st.
COOK, COBURN & CO., the oldest, largest, and most complete Advertising Agency in the West, receive advertisements for all Newspapers published. Office, 9? Wabash-av.
LOUIS LLOYD & CO., 126 Fifth-av., near Madison-st.
Aluminum Sheathing and Carpet Paper.
J. R. LAWRENCE & CO., 38 West Lake-st.
American Horse Shoes.
G. DUNNING, 74 Pacific-av., east side Mich. S. Depot.
Architects.
HENRY L. GAY, Room 1 Board of Trade.
W. L. B. JENNEY, Rice Building, 77 Dearborn-st.
A. L. ROSE, 274 Wabash-av., late of Robb & Ackerman.
S. V. SHIPMAN & CO., 42 and 44 Arcade Building.
ROSE & WILCOX, 34 South Canal-st.
JAMES R. WILLETT, 204 East Washington-st.
JOHN M. WINCHELL, 466 State-st.
Artists' and Painters' Materials.
F. M. ALMINI & CO., No. 364 State-st.
C. T. RAYNOLDS & CO., Mich. av. cor Washington-st.
Agricultural Implements.
ATWATER & CO., 175 E. Randolph-st. old stand.
WARDER MITCHELL & CO., 39 West Lake-st.
WALTER A. WOOD (Reapers & Mowers), 306 E. Lake.
Bag and Wrapping Paper.
GEO. E. NOYES & MESSINGER, 241 and 243 W. Lake.
Banks.
BALDWIN, WALKER & CO., 134 West Twelfth-st.
CHICAGO SAVING INST. & TRUST CO., 151 LaSalle.
CUSHMAN & HARDIN, 10 N. Canal.
FOURTH NATIONAL, cor. Washington & Franklin.
LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN, 390 W. Rand. & 456 Wab.
MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, 14 Congress-st.
MERCH. FARM. & MECH. SAVING, 94 S. Halsted.
SECOND NATIONAL, 62 West Washington-st.
COOK COUNTY SAVINGS BANK, office at Fourth National Bank.
UNION INS. & TRUST CO.—Savings B—87 W. Mad.
Basket Manufacturer & Willow Dealer.
WM. POTTLE, 70 W. Lake-st.
Bedding.
A. S. ESMAY, 217 West Madison-st.
Belting and Rubber Goods.
HALLOCK & WHEELER, 23 West Randolph-st.
E. B. PRESTON (Agt. Hoyt's Belting), 23 S. Canal-st.
RUBBER CLOTHING CO., Mich. av. and Harrison.
Belting Manufacturers.
MUNSON & CO., 14 and 16 West Randolph-st.
Billiard Table Manufacturers.
STEPHANI MONHEIMER & HART (Phelan & Collender tables), 418 State-st.
Blank Book Manufacturers, Stationers, and Job Printers.
JOHN ATWATER, 118 East [illegible]
BLISS & SHARP, South Canal-st.
CAMERON, AMBERG, HOFFMAN & CO., 16 W. Rand.
C. E. CRANDALL, 2 S. Jefferson-st., cor. Randolph.
CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., 11, 13, and 15 N. Desplaines-st., and 341 Wabash-av.
R. R. DONNELLEY (Lakeside Press), 109 to 127 Canal.
J. M. W. JONES, 8 S. Canal-st. and 509 Wabash av.
J. W. MIDDLETON, 5 and 7 East Randolph-st.
STYLES & FOWLIS, S. W. cor. Wash. & Green.
J. J. SPALDING & CO., 21 South Canal-st.
JOHN H. SMALL & CO., 47 Canal & 589 Wabash-av.
RAND, McNALLY & CO., 108 West Randolph-st.
SMEAL, BERRANKS & CO., 46 East Harrison-st.
DEAN BROS. & HOFFMANN, 67 W. Washington-st.
Booksellers and Stationers.
COBB, ANDREWS & CO., 469 Wabash av.
EMERSON & STOTT, 339 West Madison-st.
HADLEY BROTHERS, 751 and 753 State-st.
W. B. KEEN, COOKE & CO., 5 & 7 East Washington.
THE WESTERN NEWS CO., 96 W. Randolph.
Boots and Shoes (Retail).
F. KELLER, 417 Wabash av.
Boots and Shoes (Wholesale).
DOGGETT, BASSETT & HILLS, 229 Michigan av.
C. H. FARGO & CO., 264 & 266 Madison, cor. Market.
THOS. PEARCY & SONS, 234 Mich. av. cor Harrison.
PHILLIP GOLDMAN, 38 Randolph, nr. Wabash-av.
GREENEBAUM, ROSENTHAL & CO., Mich-av. & Congress.
C. M. HENDERSON & CO., 238 and 240 Wabash-av.
McAULEY, YOE & CO., 200 Michigan av.
NORTH, BENNINGTON CO., 21 and 23 E. Harrison.
PHELPS, DODGE & PALMER, 48 and 50 Wabash av.
C. O. THOMPSON & CO., 224 Mich. av. cor. Harrison.
WEAGE, KIRKLAND & ORDWAY, Mich. av. cor 17th.
M. D. WELLS & CO., 175 to 181 East Madison-st.
WISWALL, NAZRO & THOMPSON, 221 Mich. av.
Broom Corn and Broom Materials.
W. L. HUBBARD, 235 East Washington-st.
Bridges, Roofs, and Turntables.
THE AMERICAN BRIDGE CO., 331 Wabash av.
Broom Corn and Broom Materials.
E. B. TAYLOR, 58 Market, Room 10, Central Block.
Brass Founders.
WESTERN STAR METAL CO., 17 South Canal-st.
Building Paper.
ROCK RIVER PAPER CO., 48 West Lake-st.
Building Felt.
BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL, 230 E. Monroe.
Builders in Iron.
CRAWFORD & JOHNSTON, 77 Dearborn-st.
Brushes.
GERTS, LUMBARD & CO., 167 East Madison-st.
Canned Goods.
CHARLES W. GRAY, 203 West Washington-st.
Carriages.
COAN & TEN BROEKE, cor. Ann and W. Randolph.
H. J. EDWARDS, 217 and 219 Michigan-av.
Cabinet Hardware.
J. L. WAYNE & SON, 14 North Canal-st.
Cement.
UNION AKRON CEMENT CO., 74 Market, cor Wash.
Cigars (Wholesale).
R. W. TANSILL & CO., 45 and 47 River-st.
Cloaks, Suits, and Trimmings.
J. W. GRISWOLD & CO., Mich.-av. cor Jackson-st.
Clocks.
AMERICAN CLOCK CO., 557 Wabash av.
WATERBURY CLOCK CO., 140 West Washington.
Clothing (Retail).
C. C. COLLINS (Boys'), 177 Wab.-av. & 195 W. Mad.
MARLEY & HULL, 122 West Madison-st.
P. M. PLATT, 350 State-st., cor Harrison.
Clothing (Wholesale).
CLEMENT, MORTON & CO., Mich. av. cor. Adams-st.
HENRY W. KING & CO., 247 and 249 Monroe-st.
TUTTLE, THOMPSON & WETMORE, 59 & 53 E. Mad.
Cloths (Wholesale).
LEOPOLD, KUH & CO., 170 Michigan-av.
CHAS. F. KELLOGG & CO., Wabash-av. & Wash. st.
H. A. KOHN & BROS., 181 and 183 Michigan-av.
Cloths, Cassimeres, etc.
BIDDLE & BOYD, 274 East Madison-st.
FIELD, BENEDICT & CO., cor Market and Wash.
Coffees, Teas, Spices, &c.
CROCKER & CODY, 238 South LaSalle-st.
PHOENIX, 14 to 18 River-st.
Commissioner of Deeds.
PHILIP A. HOYNE, Arcade Building, La Salle-st.
SIMEON W. KING, 167 East Madison-st.
Commission Merchants.
DOW, QUIRK & CO., Room 27 Central Union Block.
WALTER TALBOT & CO., 67 West Madison.
MORSE, WARD & CO., 131 East Monroe-st.
GEO. McKINNEY & CO. (grain) 263 E. Randolph-st.
PHILLIPS & HARRINGTON, 24 and 26 Canal.
I. P. RUMSEY & CO. (Suc. to R. W. & Co.), 48 S. Canal-st.
STILES, GOLDY & McMAHAN, 45 and 47 Market-st.
UNDERWOOD & CO., 75 Market-st.
WALLACE & HENDERSON, Central Union Block.
Cordage, Twines, and Duck.
GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 226 to 230 S. Water-st.
Confectionery.
C. F. GUNTHER, corner State and Twentieth-st.
Confectionery (Wholesale).
M. E. PAGE & CO., [illegible]
Cotton and Woolen Manf'rs Supplies.
ENOS BROWN & CO., 58 South Canal-st.
Crockery, China, Glassware, Lamps, &c.
BEARD, SAVAGE & BEARD, 70 West Washington.
BURLEY & TYRRELL, 271 to 275 Wabash-av.
J. C. HALL & CO. (Manf. Agents), 34 North Canal.
JOHNSON & ABBEY, 144 and 146 Michigan av.
KETCHUM & MARTIN, 203 E Madison-st.
S. B. PARKHURST, cor. Monroe-st. and Michigan av.
PITKIN & BROOKS, Michigan-av.
Cutlery and Firearms (Wholesale).
CAMPION, HAFFORD & CO., 236 State-st.
WILLIAMSON, GRAY & CO., 688 W. Lake-st.
Cutlery (Wholesale).
HENRY SEARS & CO., 51 and 53 South Canal-st.
Coal and Coke.
MINER T. AMES & CO., No. 1 W. Randolph-st.
WALDRON, NIBLOCK & CO., foot of Kingsbury st.
Dentists.
J. E. BELL, 467 Wabash av.
GEO. H. CUSHING, 290 Michigan av.
M. B. CLEVELAND, 297 West Monroe st.
E. RONSINGER, office and residence 289 Park av.
E. NOYES, 173 West Washington st., cor. Halsted.
SAMUEL B. NOBLE, 553 Wabash av., cor. 18th.
A. S. REBER, 290 Wabash av.
J. F. THOMPSON, Washington-st., cor. Ann.
Dental Depots.
SAMUEL S. WHITE, 14 and 16 Madison st.
Druggists (Retail).
BLISS & SHARP, 154 Twenty-second-st.
BUCK & RAYNER, 219 State-st., corner Sixteenth.
J. PARSONS, 634 Wabash av.
Druggists (Wholesale).
E. BURNHAM & SON, 187 and 189 Canal st.
FULLER & FULLER, 22, 24, and 26 Market st.
HURLBUT & EDSALL, 44 and 46 River-st.
TOLMAN & KING, 52 West Lake st.
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Wab. & 18th.
Druggists' Sundries and Notions.
BLISS & TORREY, 26 Market-st.
GILLETT, TITUS & CO., opp. 295 Michigan av.
Druggists' Glassware.
STUTTS & OSBORN (New York), 127 Michigan av.
Dry Goods and Notions (Wholesale).
RICHARDS, SHAW & WINSLOW, 122 & 124 Mich av.
CARSON, PIRIE & CO., 200 and 202 E. Madison.
D. W. & A. KEITH & CO., 14 and 16 N. Madison-st.
J. M. STINE, KRAMER & CO., 519 State st.
Dry Goods (Commission).
SHOENFELD BROS. & CO., 21 East Washington-st.
Dyers and Scourers.
COOK & McLAIN, 362 State st., and 82 W. Madison st.
AUG. SCHWARZ, 155 Illinois-st. & 284 W. Madison-st.
Electrotypers.
A. ZEESE & CO., 17 North Jefferson-st.
Engravers and Die Sinkers.
S. D. CHILDS JR. & CO., 25 Kinzie cor. Kingsbury st.
Engravers on Wood.
BOND & CHANDLER, 119 West Washington-st.
Farm Wagons.
PETER SCHUTTLER, 45 West Monroe-st.
Foundry.
STAR FOUNDRY & IRONWORKS, 217, 219 S. Clinton.
Fruits and Fancy Groceries.
MATTHEW GRAFF & CO., 59 and 61 So. Market-st.
L. A. TALCOTT, 10 East Twelfth st.
Furniture.
A. H. ANDREWS, 119 and 121 Washington st.
COLBY & WIRTS, 291 Michigan-av., cor Eldridge-ct.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, 332 Michigan av.
A. L. HALE & BRO., 10, 12, 14, and 16 North Canal st.
POTTER, KING & CO., 301, 303 and 305 Michigan av.
WEBBER FURNITURE CO., 242 & 245 S. Clark st.
Furniture Manufacture.
BOWLES & BATES, rear 11, 13, 15, and 17 So. Canal-st.
Gas Companies.
ILLS. PNEUMATIC GAS CO., 242 East Madison-st.
Gas Fixtures and Fitting.
GAS SUNLIGHT APPARATUS DEPOT, [illegible]
WM. H. PATTERSON, 136 State-st., near Madison.
J. WINGRAVE, JR., & CO., 229 Mich av.
H. M. WILMARTH & BRO., 326 to 336 Wabash av.
Gents' Furnishing Goods (Wholesale).
DAMON, TEMPLE & CO., 59 and 61 W. Washington-st.
HART BROS., 174 Mich. av. bet. Adams and Jackson.
WM. G. WHITE & CO., 224 Michigan av.
Gold Pens and Pencils.
AIKIN, LAMBERT & CO., 123 West Washington-st.
Grocers (Wholesale).
ALLEN, CORYELL & CO., 34 & 36 Randolph-st., will sell Groceries at less rates than any other house.
BLISS, MOORE & CO., opposite 258 Michigan-av.
C. W. CHURCH & CO., 18 and 18 Peck court.
J. W. DOANE & CO., cor. Michigan av. and Peck court.
DURAND BROS. & CO., cor. Lake and Franklin.
J. H. DUNHAM & CO., 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 State-sts.
DURANDS & CO., 208 & 210 W. Washington, succ'rs to Durand Bros. & Powers, & Durands, Powers & Mead.
GRAY BROTHERS, 275 Michigan av.
GRANNIS & FARWELL, 125 Michigan av.
HARMON, MESSER & CO., 62 River st.
KNOWLES, CLOYES & CO., 14 to 18 River st.
KUSSELL BROS., 282 and 284 South Canal st.
W. F. McLAUGHLIN, Proprietor of Union Coffee and Spice Mills, 722 State st.
McKINDLEY, GILCHRIST & CO., Monroe cor. Wab.
MEAD & HIGGINS, s. e. cor. Washington & Green.
REID, MURDOCH & FISCHER, cor. Wab. & Mad.
SPRAGUE, WARNER & CO., 29 South Canal st.
STEWART, ALDRICH & CO., 2 and 4 Wabash-av.
WELLS & FAULKNER, 165 Michigan-av.
WILLARD, BACON & CO., 6 and 8 Wabash-av.
Grocers (Family).
STANTON & CO., cor. Indiana-av. and 22d-st.
Grocers (Wholesale and Retail).
MANDARIN T WAREHOUSE, 59 W. Randolph-st.
Grain and Provisions.
D. H. DENTON & CO., 34 Central Union Block.
Guns and Sporting Goods.
E. E. EATON, 734 State st.
EDWIN THOMAS, Jr., 12 West Randolph-st.
Gun Powder.
"DU PONT'S" GUN POWDER, 263 Michigan av.
Hardware, Tin Plate, &c. (Wholesale.)
WM. BLAIR & CO., 80 and 82 South Canal st.
SEBBERGER & BREAKEY, 10 and 12 W. Randolph.
Hair Goods.
M. GLASSBROOK, 145 22d st., and 521 W. Madison st.
Hardware (Wholesale.)
BRINTNALL, TERRY & SELDEN, 57 West Lake.
HIBBARD & SPENCER, Mich. av. near Randolph.
EDWIN HUNT & SONS, 147 Michigan av.
HUNT & LOCKETT (Builders'), 76 Lake-st.
LARABEE & NORTH, S. W. Lake st. cor. Clinton.
MARKLEY, ALLING & CO., 228 and 237 State st.
MILLER BROS. & KEEP, 241 and 243 State st.
PARSMAN, ANDREWS & CO., 143 State.
HAYWOOD & CARTLEDGE, 36 & 38 W. Washington.
Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods (Retail).
BISHOP & BARNES, 460 Wabash av.
BREWSTER (opp. Sherman House), W. Madison-st.
MACKENZIE, 278 Wabash av., and 73 W. Madison.
Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods (Wholesale).
AMES, SHERMAN & CO., 56 and 58 Wabash av.
EDDY, HARVEY & CARTER, 277 Mad. av.
GAGE, CARHART & MALLORY, 237 & 239 Wabash av.
KEITH BROS., cor. Michigan-av. and Washington.
SWEET, DEMPSTER & CO., 59 & 61 W. Washington.
FARNSWORTH, BROWN & CO., 61 & 63 W. Wash.
Hides, Pelts, and Tallow.
CHANDLER & BOYNTON, 49 South Canal st.
Hoisting Machines.
J. W. REEDY, 83 & 85 Illinois st.
Homoeopathic Pharmacy.
HALSEY BROS., 104 State st.
Insurance (Fire).
O. W. BARRETT & CO., Wabash and 15 Canal.
JOHN CULVER, 21 West Madison-st.
NORTH MISSOURI (Tilney & Co.) 43 S. Canal-st.
Insurance (Life).
CHARTER OAK, 466 West Washington-st.
CONNECTICUT MUT. LIFE, Central Bl'k, Room 2.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Insurance (Life)—Continued.
ECLECTIC (AUG. JOHNSON), 466 Wabash av.
MUTUAL OF NEW YORK, cor State & Madison.
MUTUAL BENEFIT, of New Jersey, 3 South Canal-st.
NEW ENGLAND MUT. LIFE, [illegible]
LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, [illegible]
PROTECTION LIFE, 479 West Madison-st.
SECURITY LIFE, 479 Wabash av.
Iron, Steels, Nails, &c.
M. GREENEBAUM & CO., 161 West Randolph-st.
HALL, KIMBARK & CO., Michigan-av., nr Randolph.
HALE, AYER & CO., 74 to 78 Michigan av.
JONES & LAUGHLINS, 190 to 196 South Canal-st.
Iron Manufacturers.
THE FORD MANF'G CO., cor. Washington and Clinton.
Jewellers (Wholesale and Retail).
COGSWELL & CO., 282 West Madison-st.
WM. B. CLAPP & BRO., 79 West Washington-st.
GILES, BRO. & CO., 256 Wab. av., 247 W. Madison.
GLASIER, FIFIELD & CO., 265 Michigan av.
GOODRICH & KIRBEY, 274 West Madison-st.
C. P. HAPPEL & CO., 217 W. Madison-st.
J. B. MAYO, cor. Wabash av. and 22d st.
J. B. MAYO & CO., 486 State and 21 W. Madison st.
N. MATSON & CO., 423 Wabash-av.
A. H. MILLER, 472 Wabash-av. and 62 W. Madison.
R. F. NORRIS & CO., 493 Wabash-av.
C. D. PEACOCK, 93 W. Madison-st.
BODDIN & HAMILTON, 346 State, & 330 W. Madison.
STARK & ALLEN, 303 Wabash av.
WENDELL & HYMAN, 501 Wabash av.
Lamps and Glassware (Wholesale).
BROWN & BOHNER, 239 Mich av., near Congress.
CASE & SAVIN, 36 Congress st.
E. N. WHEELER & CO., 147 W. 12th st., cor. Clinton.
Law Booksellers.
CALLAGHAN & CO., 368 Wabash av.
JAMES COCKCROFT & CO., 409 Wabash-av.
E. B. MYERS, 383 Wabash av.
Lawyers and Adjusters.
H. ALEXANDER, JR., 42 Union Central Block.
ANDREW J. BROWN, 14 Canal st., Room 12.
DENT & BLACK, 111 LaSalle-st, Boone Block.
PETERS, SPARLING & APPLETON, 59 Wab av.
R. W. RICKABY, 15 Wash. R. B. JOHNSON, 73 Mad.
HENRY WALLER, 169 West Washington st.
Leather, Hides and Tanners' Tools.
C. C. WALLIN & SON, 22 South Canal st.
Leather and Shoe Findings.
P. R. L. HARDENBERGH, 41 West Lake st.
PAGE BRO. & CO., 15 and 17 South Canal st.
TURNER, BRISTOL & RAY, 277 and 279 State st.
Liquid Slating School Black Boards, &c.
J. DAVIS WILDER, 279 West Randolph st.
Lime and Cement.
CHI. UNION LIME W'KS, F. E. Spooner, 77 Market.
Lithographing and Printing.
EZRA A. COOK & CO., 21, 23 and 27 N. Clinton-st.
C. SHOBER & CO. (prop Chi. Lith. Co.), 75 Jefferson.
Livery and Sale Stables.
M. C. WILBUR, cor Twenty-third and State sts.
Lounges and Bedding (Wholesale and Retail).
C. CHOLTON & CO., 81 and 83 North Wells-st.
Machinery, Iron and Wood Working.
FRANK DOUGLAS, 55 South Canal-st.
Millinery and Straw Goods (Wholesale).
D. B. FISK & CO., 27 and 29 South Clinton-st.
GAGE BROS. & CO., 257 and 259 Wabash av.
KEITH BROS., cor. Michigan-av. and Washington.
MAYHOE, DALY & CO., 274 & 276 Wabash av.
WALSH & HUTCHINSON, 251 and 253 Wabash av.
H. W. & J. M. WETHERELL, Mich-av., near Jackson.
Mirrors, Mouldings, and Pictures.
JENKINSON & KRITZ, 257 State st.
Newspapers.
TRIBUNE, 15 South Canal-st.
WESTERN RURAL, H. N. F. Lewis, 67 W. Mad. st.
Oakum Manufacturer and Dealer in Cordage.
JOHN DAVISON, west end of Lake-st bridge.
Organ Builders.
HENRY PILCHER, cor Washington and Western av.
Oysters and Fish.
A. THOMAS & CO., 8 Eldridge ct., rear 343 Wab. av.
Oils and Gasoline.
KENLEY & JENKINS, 273 South Water-st.
Paints.
ENAMEL PAINT (Holden, Tascott & Co.), 34 Madison.
HEATH & MILLIGAN, 170 and 172 Randolph st.
Paints, Oils, Glass, Etc.
ARMSTRONG & CO., 234 State-st.
CHASE, HANFORD & CO., 479 South Canal.
Paper Bag Manufacturers.
WHEELER & HINMAN, opp 217 Michigan av.
Paper Dealers.
J. W. BUTLER & CO., 22 and 24 North Desplaines st.
BRADNER, SMITH & CO., 144 and 146 Wabash av.
CLEVELAND PAPER CO., 73 West Washington st.
W. C. CLARKE, 87 West Washington-st.
ROCK RIVER PAPER CO., 48 West Lake-st.
H. M. KNICKERBOCKER, 67 So. Jefferson-st.
McCANN, FITCH & CONVERSE, 38 West Lake.
NORTHWEST PAPER CO., 67 and 69 West Lake st.
OGLESBY, BARNITZ & CO., 22 & 24 W. Washington.
Paper Hangings and Window Shades.
ALEX. DRAKE, 178 West Madison-st.
F. E. RIGBY, 424 State-st.
D. T. WALKER, 308 Wabash av.
Paper Hangings and Bedding.
E. G. L. FAXON & CO., 334 Wabash av.
Paper Box Manufacturers.
D. P. BARRETT & CO., 108 to 114 N. Desplaines-st.
Pawnbroker.
LAUNDER'S Loan Office, s. e. cor. Wab-av. & Adams.
LIPMAN'S Money Loan Office, 27 West Madison st.
Photographic Artist.
E. L. BRAND, 596 Wabash av.
Physicians and Surgeons.
G. D. BEEBE, 863 Prairie-av.—A. G. BEEBE, 17 Park av.
LYMAN WARE, J. S. SHERMAN, 333 State st.
Pianos, Organs, and Musical Instruments.
J. BAUER, 336 to 384 Wabash av.
W. W. KIMBALL, 439 Wabash av.
LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Sixteenth-st.
REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 91 Sixteenth st.
ROOT & CADY, 381 Wabash av.
Pig Iron, Rails and Coal.
A. B. MEEKER & CO., 276 Wabash av.
RHODES & BRADLEY, 48 Market, cor Washington.
Nickel Plating.
NICKEL PLATING WORKS, 218 and 227 Clinton st.
Plumbers' Supplies.
W. H. PATTERSON, 136 State st., near Madison.
Printers, Job.
HORTON & LEONARD, 10 North Jefferson-st.
J. S. THOMPSON, 25 and 27 S. Canal st.
H. WILLSON & CO., 55 West Lake st.
Print Sellers.
J. GEMMELL, 32 Gold-st., near Harrison.
Publishers.
GOODSPEED (Books, Maps & Pictures), 21 S. Carpenter.
Pumps, Sinks, Gas Pipe, &c.
H. W. AUSTIN & CO., 52 North Clinton st.
W. & B. DOUGLAS, 97 West Madison st.
Railway Car Springs and Supplies.
CREBAR, ADAMS & CO., Michigan av.
Raw Furs, Deerskins and Buffalo Robes.
J. & A. BOSKOWITZ, 245 Lake-st.
Real Estate and Loan.
O. F. AVERY, 469 Michigan-av.
AYRES & KOFF, 543 Wabash av.
JOHN CULVER, 21 West Madison-st.
SAMUEL GEHR, 512 Wabash av.
W. M. HITT, 466 Wabash av.
WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 89 East Washington st.
JAMES H. KEELER, 262 S. Halsted st.
MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st., Room 4.
Refrigerators.
J. HYDE FISHER, P. O. Box 170, Chicago, Ill.
Roofing Materials.
BARRETT, ARNOLD & KIMBALL, 230 E. Monroe.
POWELL, GETCHELL & CO., 170 East Monroe-st.
S. B. MUNSON, JR., & CO. (Iron Roof), 18 N. Canal.
Saddlery Hardware.
HAYDEN & KAY, 47 West Randolph-st.
Safes (Fire and Burglar Proof).
DIEBOLD & KIENZLE, 446 State st.
HERRING & CO., cor Fourteenth st. and Indiana av.
HALL'S SAFE & LOCK CO., 83 West Madison-st.
MARVIN & CO., 17 South Canal st.
Salt.
HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER, Mich. av.
Sash, Doors, Blinds, &c.
S. H. C. WILLIAMS & CO., 116 North Desplaines-st.
Saws (With Inserted or Solid Teeth).
N. W. SPALDING & BROS., 22 and 24 N. Clinton st.
Scales, Trucks, &c.
J. F. FORSYTH & CO., 46 South Desplaines-st.
HOWE'S SCALES AND TRUCKS, 224 Mich. av.
Sewing Machines.
AMERICAN BUTTON HOLE, 154 South Halsted st.
ELLIPTIC, 263 West Madison-st.
FLORENCE (Wm. H. Sharp & Co.), 589 Wabash av.
GROVER & BAKER, 96 W. Randolph, cor. Jefferson.
MANHATTAN, 289 Wabash av.
SINGER MANUFACTURING CO., 321 Wabash av.
THE DAVIS S. M. CO., 436 S. Halsted st.
WHEELER & WILSON (FARRAR & WHEELER), 186 West Madison. Branch Office, 960 Wabash av.
WILLCOX & GIBBS, 576 Wabash av.
Sewing Silks and Machine Twist.
BELDING BROS. & CO., Michigan av., cor. Jackson.
Sewer Builders and Drain Layers.
CHARLES GLADDING, 33 South Market-st.
Seeds and Implements.
JAS. P. FOGG & SON, 115 and 117 Kinzie st.
HOVEY & CO., 11 and 13 East Harrison-st.
CHAS. JOHNSON, Jr., 32 W. Washington-st.
Ship Chandlers & Sailmakers.
DUNHAM & HOIT, 35 Market st.
FINNEY BROTHERS, 126 and 128 South Water st.
GEO. H. POWERS, 18 Market st.
GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 226 to 230 S. Water st.
PURINGTON & SCRANTON, 204 S. Water st., cor Lake.
Shirts and Men's Furnishing Goods.
WILSON BROS., 330 Wab. av., and 35 W. Madison-st.
Show Cases.
D. BARCLAY, 141 State-st (old stand).
N. W. SHOW CASE MANF'G., 59 and 61 So. Canal-st.
Shutter Fastener.
FRANCE'S PATENT, Temporary Depot, [illegible]
Silver-Plating and Bell Hanging.
D. A. FOOT, 98 and 97 East Harrison-st.
Steam Fitting.
A. L. WINNE & CO., cor. N. Wells & Michigan sts.
Stencils and Stock.
C. H. HANSON, 54 West Madison-st.
Stencil Cutters.
D. G. GARRETSON & DeBARRY, 249 E. Madison.
Soaps (Toilet and Shaving.)
PIONEER MANF. CO., 51 and 53 South Canal st.
Stoneware, Glassware and Crockery.
B. ABBEY & CO., 82 and 84 South Canal st.
Stoves (Wholesale.)
S. H. RANSOM & CO., Michigan av. and Washington.
J. F. RATHBONE & CO., 30 and 32 South Canal-st.
TIBBALS, SHIRK & WHITEHEAD, 247 E. Lake.
WHITE & ROSSMAN, 146 West Madison-st.
Stoves, Furnaces and Ranges.
BLISS & BROWN, 54 South Canal-st.
FULLER, WARREN & CO., N. Pier, nr Light-house.
A. E. LEAVENWORTH, 218 West Lake-st.
Stoves and House-Furnishing Goods.
TILLOTSON & BRO., cor. Jackson & Michigan-av.
Tags.
DENNISON & CO., 34 South Canal.
R. WILLSON & CO., 55 West Lake st.
Tobacco Jobbers.
WALSER & HEGGAARD, 275 South Clark-st.
Toys and Fancy Goods.
SCHWEITZER & BEER, 154 State-st.
Tailors.
S. F. COMSTOCK, 479 Wabash av.
CHAS. E. GODFREY, 257 Wabash av.
CHAS. E. HYDE & CO., 245 West Madison-st.
JOHN STEVENSON, 480 Wabash-av.
Transportation.
BLUE LINE (A. Wallingford), 92 Market st.
GREAT WESTERN DESPATCH, 519 State-st.
Trunk Manufacturers.
HASKELL & BRO., 476 Wabash and 64 S. Halsted-st.
CHAS. T. WILT, 285 Wabash-av.
BECKER & KOPSELL, 297 and 299 South Clark-st.
C. A. TAYLOR, 131 W. Randolph & 130 W. Madison.
VOGLER & GEUDTNER, 202 Mich.-av., nr. Congress.
Undertaker.
C. H. JORDAN, 112 Clark-st., near Court House.
SHELDON & DAVIES, 189 West Madison-st.
JAMES WRIGHT, 12 N. Clinton, near Randolph-st.
Varnish Manufacturers.
BERRY BROS., 342 East Madison-st.
Vinegar.
MEYER & LANG, 172 N. Halsted, nr. Milwaukee-av.
Wines and Liquors (Wholesale).
DEHAVEN & WALES, 41 LaSalle-st.
SAM'L MYERS & CO., 268 and 270 East Madison-st.
M. M. SMITH & BRO., 225 East Jackson-st.
Wire Cloths and Nettings.
CLINTON WIRE CLOTH CO., 175 East Randolph-st.
Wood and Willow Ware (Wholesale).
WARNER, MARSTON & FELIX, Mich av. & Jackson.
Wool and Grass Seeds.
TILLINGHAST, ALLEN & CO., 207 Michigan-av.
Wrought Iron Pipe Manufacturers.
NORTHWESTERN MANUF'G CO., 18 N. Jefferson.
Window Glass.
WOLCOTT, SMITH & CO., 202 and 204 Wabash av.
Zephyr, Yarns, and Hosiery.
BURRITT & SUTTON, 252 W. Madison st.

MEDICAL.

COBURN MEDICAL INSTITUTE. No. 184 West Madison street, corner of Halsted street. Founded and conducted by Dr. J. C. Coburn for the treatment and cure of all forms of chronic and special diseases in both sexes. Dr. Coburn is a regular graduate of medicine, and has diplomas both from American and European colleges, which are to be seen in his office. His Medical Institute is the finest and most complete of anything of the kind in the Western States, with separate parlors for ladies and gentlemen. He has devoted the last twenty years exclusively to the treatment of chronic and special diseases, and his reputation is Union wide as being the most skillful of any physician in the Western country in the treatment of chronic disease and nervous debility. Send for book on woman and her diseases, also for gentlemen; all free for three cent stamp. Office hours 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sunday, 2 to 4 p. m. All female difficulties treated with success. Consultation free and confidential. Address all letters to Dr. J. C. COBURN, No. 184 West Madison-st., corner Halsted st., Chicago, Illinois.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL SIZES. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., 2 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

FORSYTH'S U. S. Standard Scales FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE, 46 South Desplaines-st.

WASHINGTON.

Voorhees and the Carpet-Baggers—Tom Scott's Depot.

Morton on Horace Greeley—The Pro-Grant Newspapers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, May 17.

Clark, the expelled carpet-bagger from Texas, went up to Dan. Voorhees, the day after he made his celebrated speech, and complimented him warmly upon it. No carpet-bagger in Congress is looked upon with more disgust than Clark, and, after he went away, Voorhees said, with a long oath: "That miserable wretch congratulating me! Great God! Did I make a speech mean enough for that."

Clark was put out by his own party, and Giddings, his Democratic competitor, inaugurated this week. The fellow Clark introduced bills up to within ten minutes of his expulsion, and then, when he was reported outside, made a speech characterized by cool impudence, which disgusted everybody, so that he was left standing quite alone, saying that, "in the words of Cataline, he would go, but he should return," etc. It is this kind of Government and this species of man that Dan. Voorhees wants inflicted upon the Southern people for four years more, by sticking to what he calls straight Democratic principles.

THE DEPOT SCANDAL.

One of the most shameless pieces of subserviency ever seen in the Senate was the passage of Tom Scott's Depot bill, on Thursday last. Tom Scott himself was present, and Simon Cameron championed the bill. It was attacked in turn by Sumner, Justin Morrill, and many others; but Cameron had a committee-room near at hand, where baskets of champagne were opened freely, and, at one time, so many persons were absent from their seats that the Senate Chamber looked bare. The bill was a part of the public park, which was designed to connect the Executive end of the city with the Capitol end by a green belt, to the Baltimore & Potomac Railroad. The lot is worth, perhaps, $1,000,000, and is given in absolute fee simple to the Company, which pays nothing in the way of rent, as every amendment, suggesting that the railroad pay so much per year to the capitals or to the poor of the city, was successively rejected. A gaudy picture of the depot was meantime passed around among Senators, representing a magnificent station; but as the bill does not compel the Company to build any special design of depot, or even to finish one if the plan be carried out, there is no guarantee about it. The depot will be near one side of Pennsylvania avenue, in the heart of the city, and within short distance of the Smithsonian Institute. It will cost half a million of dollars,—according to promise,—and work will be begun upon it within six days. The railroad entering this depot comes up one of the side streets, having first passed under a tunnel a mile long, in the hilly part of the town. The road has but a single track; and Mr. Scott has outwitted Mr. Garrett in enterprise, he will probably get the bulk of the passenger travel, as he has direct Southern connections, and a depot more conveniently at hand than the old double-track railroad. After the vote was over, and a knot of attorneys were gathered together, somebody asked when Congress would adjourn, at which one of Scott's lawyers replied, with a guffaw, that "he guessed they might go home soon now, as Tom Scott was done with them." What makes the proceedings more scandalous is the fact that the Republicans in the Senate met in caucus some time ago, and decided by resolution to proceed at once with the public business, and declared that no special bills should be taken up to embarrass that order.

COBURN AND MORTON, EXECUTIVE DOGS.

A good deal has been said in the papers about Coburn, a Congressman from Indiana, and a particular creature of Oliver P. Morton, who removed the New York Tribune's correspondent from his (Coburn's) committee, because the Tribune newspaper had gone "out" of the Morton party. I see the reason why so many newspaper-men should hold Congressional Clerkships, and, although Coburn's motives were mean enough, probably Mr. Smalley, the reporter referred to, is now better off. Coburn was one of Morton's first appointees to a regiment in Indiana, and, at the end of the war, was made Secretary of Montana Territory. Speaking of Indiana reminds me that Assistant Postmaster General, W. H. H. Terrell, has sent me his very elaborately-compiled book, called "Indiana in the War of the Rebellion." I took it up the other night, and found myself reading something about Oliver P. Morton, which at first I thought to be a pronouncement against Grant, and a prediction of Greeley's success in the ensuing campaign. It was signed Oliver P. Morton, and turned out to be a letter which that worthy wrote from the Metropolitan Hotel, Washington City, to Abraham Lincoln, in 1862. He says what appears to be much severity upon Grant and a very correct description of Greeley:

A cold, professional leader, whose heart is not in the cause, and who regards it only as a professional job, and whose rank and importance will be greatly diminished by the conclusion of the war, will not succeed in a contest like this. I would rely with infinitely more confidence upon a war of strong intellect, whose head is inspired by his heart, than upon a cold, professional soldier, whose sympathies, if he have any, are most likely on the other side. It is my firm conviction that we will never succeed until the leadership is placed in the hands of men who are thoroughly in earnest, and who are prosecuting the war with the last six, and we are a [illegible]. We cannot afford to experiment a single day longer with men who have failed constantly for a whole year.

Can it be possible that Morton proposes to beat Greeley by coming out for him?

DAWES AND THE JACKDAWS.

Our friend Dawes, head of the Ways and Means Committee, has a colleague. This colleague represents the Hoosac Tunnel District. His name is Alvah Crocker, and he lives at Fitchburg. He is a bald-headed, fat man, who, by ill-luck, got the place made vacant by William B. Washburn's election to the Governorship of the State. Old Crocker is an inventor, or calculator, or something; and he deems it to be his privilege to distress the soul of Dawes. When Dawes gets up and raves, with a book in one hand, like a Calvinistic Missionary, Crocker is sure to arise and perplex him. It tickles the House to see how Crocker stands in the way of Dawes' greatness.

George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, says that he shall go out of Congress at the end of the present term, and that he cannot afford to remain longer. His home practice is worth $15,000, and the $5,000 that he receives here, (for he is an honest man and an intelligent one, although too much of an idealist) does not pay school and millinery bills.

GRANT'S SYNTAX.

The President sends back to Congress without endorsement, a small pension bill for a widow and her children, "as the concluding phrase and in respect to her minor children under sixteen years of age, has obviously no meaning whatever." The President criticizes the syntax and prosody of the phrase, and returns the bill for further action, with a flourish. When the President will take up his own late message, which accompanies the Alabama correspondence, and is dated May 13, he will find some sentences hardly more eloquent than that which he corrects. For example:

To request expression by the Senate of their disposition in regard to advising and consenting to the formal adoption of an article such as is proposed by the British Government. The Senate is aware that a consultation with that body in advance of entering into any agreement with foreign States has many precedents. General Washington repeatedly asked their advice. The importance of the results hanging upon the present state of the treaty with Great Britain leads me to follow these former precedents.

General results hanging upon, a state and former precedents!

MORMON FAT.

The Associated Press reporter at Salt Lake City sends a despatch to-day, saying that a great mass meeting of Grant Republicans is being held at Corinne, and that Tom Fitch is out for Greeley. The grandeur of the meeting at Corinne can be estimated,—a place which found one steamboat too much for its energies, and which will be left out of sight when the Mormons complete their railroad to Idaho, and render its slow stage-lines unnecessary. It is, perhaps, considerate to abuse Brigham by calling him, by telegraph, "Tom Fitch"; and, if the Supreme Court of Utah has taken the Hon. Thomas Fitch's advice as to the legal attitude of its late prosecutions, Justice McKean and his associate Territorial officers would not now be in this city, lobbying Congress to give them a bill which will consign, so they say, the argentiferous mines of Utah, without color of right,—making a few fanatics, worse than Mormons, absolute in a Territory of one hundred thousand people. Judge McKean is in the lobby every day in Washington City. His crony, Dr. Newman, is in New York, lobbying to be a Bishop at the General Conference. These precious individuals are going about promising to make men rich in Utah where they don't own one foot of land except what they have "jumped."

I observe that, at the Corinne meeting, O. J. Hollister was made a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention, and instructed to vote for Grant and Colfax. Mr. Hollister hoped for an opportunity to have voted for Colfax as the first man on the ticket, and anybody else for the second place except U. S. Grant.

HANCOCK OUT LATE.

General W. S. Hancock is out in a card, stating that it would be impossible for him, considering his health, to have used any language which could be considered in disrespect to his superior officer. Does this mean that Hancock is on the Presidential track?

JOURNALS OF NO NEWS.

The New York World and the Washington Patriot, the Robert Macaire and Jaques Strop of journals, are now about all that is left that demand a straight-out nomination at Baltimore. The New York World has more facility and felicity in getting into positions which are never vindicated, and throwing away superfluous learning on nothing than any public newspaper. Its species of editorial article on national matters is something like the Irishman's proposition to make a cannon. He said, "You first take a round hole, and pour brass around it." The World's articles are noticeable for the hollowness of the hole and the extravagant quantity of the brass. Four years ago, that chivalrous journal, having put into the field a gentleman of the same Commonwealth where it is published, deliberately, proposed, without his seeking, to withdraw him from the campaign,—a degree of humiliation which no party ever proposed to inflict upon its standard-bearer. As the Brooklyn Eagle said of Dan. Voorhees, in time of war, the World was a peace paper; and, in time of peace, it is a war paper.

The Patriot is skirmishing for bread and butter,—nothing more. Unless David Davis is nominated, somehow, that paper will die like Thomas Otway, with a dry crust in a ravenous throat.

NEW YORK POST POST.

The only Republican journal which is fizzing like a Fourth of July chaser, and devouring its in'ards from sheer jealousy, is the Evening Post, of New York. That paper always reminded me of the respected Mr. Spenlow, in Dicken's novel of "David Copperfield," who had a partner with whom he must consult at the reception of every business or social proposition. The partner was a myth, but Mr. Spenlow found him very convenient to have about the house. In the New York Evening Post I never knew which was Spenlow and which the partner, whether the business-office pulled the paper, or whether the editorials pulled the business. One editor goes out because he is not friendly to Tammany printing, and another because it is mooted that he has a private contract with U. S. Grant to swing that powerful and influential journal somewhat around to his uses. Editorially, the Post has been a consistent Free-Trader, and yet it is somewhat surprising how long a man might publish a paper in the interests of Free Trade and put so little feeling in it as in this instance. Whatever may be the case down stairs in the publishing [illegible], and, I believe, the records in the City Park have something to show on that head,—there is a fine ruling [illegible] about the Post which disdains to be a Democratic co-worker in the school of journalism named for the head of the nation, when many years of poetry and political economy have not accomplished the same results for itself. The Evening Post at present is published for the sake of giving the journals of the county printing and the Post Office slips some little paragraphs to put forward attributable to Free Traders. The Post says THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has seen better days. The Evening Post, when a fight was on hand, never saw the day when THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE had more sense than at present. An impracticable, self-conscious journal, the Post is like some great English authors, who could win for themselves rank in the classics, and yet make posterity pity them for their frivolous egotism and petty jealousy of as able contemporaries.

GATH.

POLITICAL.

White hats with brown bands are the correct thing now in St. Louis.

—"Greeley Smashes" and "Natick Cobblers" are respectively the attractions of rival barrooms in Philadelphia.

—At the next meeting of the New York Tammany Society, resolutions are to be offered in favor of making the meetings hereafter public, and admitting to membership all who sympathize with its objects.

—Almon Brainerd of Greenfield, Mass., is the only man in the Ninth District who has signified a desire to go as delegate to the Philadelphia Convention.

—New book in press, to be issued in numbers, after March 4, 1872: "What I Know About the White House." By Horace Greeley. Canvassers wanted.

—The Hon. F. C. LeBlond, of Ohio, is reported by his home paper to be in favor of the acceptance of Greeley and Brown by the Baltimore Convention.

—The Albany Argus says:

We believe that two-thirds of the delegates in the Democratic State Convention at Rochester favored the nomination at Baltimore of Greeley and Brown. More than this, the members think such a nomination will be dictated by force of public sentiment and the exigencies of the political situation, and are prepared to accept it.

—The Memphis Avalanche thus argues:

In "truly loil" eyes the fact that some "ex-Rebels" go for Greeley makes H. G. the "Rebel" candidate; but the fact that other ex-Rebels, like Mosby, Toombs, and Stephens, prefer Grant, doesn't make U. S. G. a "Rebel's" candidate. The rule works only one way, don't you observe!

—The Greenbrier Independent, a Democratic journal in West Virginia, is of the opinion that the nomination of a straight Democratic ticket at Baltimore would be "folly, not to say suicidal," and would secure the re-election of Grant. So far as there have been indications of Democratic sentiment in West Virginia, it is largely in favor of no nominations at Baltimore, and an acceptance of the Cincinnati platform and ticket.

—The Baltimore American (Grant) says of the Vice Presidency:

We have steadily adhered to the opinion that the nominees of the Philadelphia Convention will be, and ought to be, Grant and Colfax. With all kindly regard for Senator Wilson, who is the contesting candidate for Vice President, we think that Mr. Colfax will be a stronger candidate where we will mostly want strengthening,—in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and, we might also add, in Maryland.

—Discussing the [illegible] of the Democracy, the St. Louis Republican says:

There are two absolute certainties already visible in the approaching campaign. One is, that, if the Democracy will unite heartily with the Liberals, Radicalism can be beaten; the other is that, if they stand aloof, Radicalism will win. This is a plain proposition, so plain that even the strongest advocates of a nomination at Baltimore cannot and do not deny it. The Democracy, therefore, are brought face to face with an issue whose responsibility they cannot avoid. They must choose between the principles and policy announced at Cincinnati, and the principles and policy which now control the nation. No neutral ground, no compromise is possible. With our aid, the Liberal revolution will succeed; without it, that revolution will fail. If then, with this pregnant fact confronting us, we deliberately resolve to throw away our votes on a straight ticket, we thereby make ourselves accessories to whatever crimes a Radical Administration may commit in the next four years.

—The Kansas City (Mo.) News says:

The campaign, so far, has been dull and spiritless, from the very fact that the Grant party make no resistance. We should like to see them receive enough inspiration to assume a belligerent attitude. Greeley and Brown are going over the track without opposition. Now and then a foolish Democrat appears, but he quickly subsides, and is lost to the observation of spectators. Until the Grant men show some signs of fighting, we shall have dull times.

—The Springfield (Mass.) Republican thus analyzes German sentiments:

It is one of the pleasing but perilous illusions of our Grant friends—Republicans and Democrats alike—that the German press in this country is a unit against Mr. Greeley. While it is undoubtedly true that a large number of German editors who would have given an enthusiastic support to Mr. Adams look upon the waterdrinking Chappaqua farmer with an unfriendly eye, it is also true that twelve papers printed in the German language are unequivocally committed to his support, and that eleven others have declared their purpose, as between Greeley and Grant, to do their level best for H. G.

—Denver, Col., organized a Greeley and Brown Club last Saturday evening.

—The St. Louis Times thus states its position:

We do not disguise the fact that we should much prefer to have supported a straight Democratic ticket nominated by a straight Democratic Convention. Had the leaders of the party acted wisely, this would have been possible; but, after nine out of every ten Democrats have been taught to believe that Democratic success through the ordinary methods is as far from us as the Hesperides, it is useless to attempt to rally them. Having fought for what was right and just for the last year, we are now, like sensible men, willing to do the best we can.

Strong Democratic Indorsement in Louisiana.

New Orleans (May 20) Despatch to the New York Tribune.

Ex-Governor P. O. Herbert publishes in the Times, to-morrow, a strong letter in favor of the ratification of the Cincinnati ticket by the Democratic Convention at Baltimore. He says the good faith of the Democratic party is involved, especially that of the South, that has lost everything but its honor, and can't afford to lose that. He says all the roads from Greeley lead to Grant, and warns the Democratic party against those of its members who urge a straight ticket as working in the interest of Grant.

A call is in circulation for a monster ratification meeting, to be held in this city on the 25th, in favor of Greeley and Brown. The call is signed already by Generals P. G. T. Beauregard, Richard Taylor, Wm. Hays, and Adams, and by the Hon. C. W. Conrad, Secretary of War under Fillmore; the Hon. Randall Hunt, first elected U. S. Senator by reconstructing Louisiana, and a conspicuous leader of the New Orleans Bar; and by many other influential citizens.

The Cheering News.

For The Chicago Tribune.

Say, have you heard the cheering news?
Grant and Morton have got the blues;
The people know what they're about,—
They're going to turn all barnacles out.
Hurrah! Hurrah!

All classes know our cause is true;
Brown, and Greeley too,—
We will vote for
Leads the Workingman,
For him who
And Old Kentucky's gifted son.
Hurrah! Hurrah!

From every State we hear the cry;
The rallying shout is rising high;
And Horace G., they'll find, will be
As popular as Old Hickory.
Hurrah! Hurrah!

The North and South, the East and West,
Will all join hands to do the best;
And Freemen's votes, cast at the polls,
Will drive the shoddies in their holes.
Hurrah! Hurrah!

COLDWATER, Mich.

A Democratic Ex-Congressman for Greeley.

NEWBURGH, N. Y., May 18—The Hon. Charles H. Winfield, of Goshen, the new Commissioner of Appeals, and a Democratic ex-member of Congress from the Orange and Sullivan Districts, has written a three-column letter to the Telegraph, advising the Democratic National Convention to support Greeley and Brown. He thinks that a separate Democratic nomination will result in the election of Grant. The letter is very strong in its advocacy of Mr. Greeley. Mr. Winfield is backed up by ex-Senator Wm. M. Graham, ex-Congressman Geo. W. Greene, ex-Sheriff Daniel Van Sickle, ex-Judge Mathews, ex-Assemblyman George W. Millspaugh, ex-County Clerk Lewis Guddeback, and many others.

—The Chamber of Commerce of New Haven claims to be something of a historical relic. It was first organized in 1794, and numbers among its past members Noah Webster and Roger Sherman. It was reorganized the other evening, having lately fallen into decrepitude.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 23.

Money continues easy in this market on short paper, and the banks, finding no immediate use for their surplus of funds, keep large balances in New York. Paper running from 90 days to one year, and secured by real estate and other similar securities, is pretty freely offered at from 1 to 1½ per cent in the open market.

Exchange continues scarce for sales between banks at 50c to 60c per $1,000 premium. This is up to the currency shipping point, and though no very considerable amounts have been shipped from this city, the amount shipped from Cincinnati and St. Louis has been large, and New York papers remark the heavy influx of currency from the West generally. The receipts there have been mainly in bank notes, and have caused a renewal of the proposals to establish a Clearing House for the redemption of notes of interior banks.

THE GAMBLE IN WHEAT.

The ring of speculators who have for two months past manipulated the price of wheat, in this market, have been undecided for some days what line of tactics to pursue. During the latter half of last week they unloaded all their long wheat, and on Monday, 21st, the principal operators went short under a concerted arrangement to break the price down, which they succeeded in doing from $1.54 per bushel on Saturday to $1.47½ on Monday. They found, however, that instead of being able to control it completely, as they had imagined they could, it would not go below that figure, and quickly reacted, so that they became alarmed and were obliged to fill in their shorts at a loss of from 4 to 5 cents per bushel. Finding that the market stood up alone without their support, they took courage again, and, it is understood, have now made arrangements to inaugurate another bull campaign. If the market were free from manipulation, the tendency of prices would probably be downward rather than upward, but, with the small stock of wheat in this market, there is no telling what may be the result. One thing, however, is pretty well understood, and that is that the market showed so much strength that when the [illegible] all turned bears, and made a concerted attempt to break it down, they got a considerable loss, and withdrew after having [illegible].

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean, bankers, furnish quotations for Government bonds and local securities, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6s of '81	115½	115¾
5-20s of '62	115½	115¾
5-20s of '64	115½	115¾
5-20s of '65	115½	115¾
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	114½	114¾
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	116	116¼
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	116	116¼
10-40s	111	111½
United States new 5 per cents	111	111½
United States currency 6s	113½	114
Northern Pacific gold 7-30s	100 and int	
Illinois County and Town 10s	95@98	
Chicago City 7s	100 and int.	
Cook County 7s	100 and int.	
Gold exchange		114
Sterling exchange (large drafts)	109@110	
Gold and gold coupons	113¾	113½@...

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record, Thursday, May 23.

CITY PROPERTY.

Quinn st, bet. Thirty-first and Wrong sts, n e f, 25 ft to alley, dated March 6; consideration, $500.

Quinn st, bet. Thirty-first and Wrong sts, n e f, 25 ft to alley, dated March 6; consideration, $500.

Quinn st, bet. Thirty-first and Wrong sts, n e f, 25 ft to alley, dated March 6; consideration, $500.

Quinn st, bet. Thirty-first and Wrong sts, n e f, 25 ft to alley, dated March 6; consideration, $500.

Fourth av, bet. Harrison and Van Buren sts, e f, 25x100 ft, dated April 4; consideration, $7,500.

Sedgwick st, bet. Division and Granger sts, e f, 27x186 ft, dated May 23; consideration, $1,000.

Chestnut st, s of West Taylor st, e f, 24 ft to alley, dated April 8; consideration, $550.

Chestnut st, s of West Taylor st, e f, 24 ft to alley, dated April 8; consideration, $550.

Lot 30, in Block 1, of Smith's resubdivision of Gilliland's Lot 3, of s ½ of s e ¼ Sec 12, 39, 13, dated May 13; consideration, $1,000.

West Lake st, near Seymour st, s f, 50 ft, dated May 16; consideration, $2,000.

Lot 3, in Block 15, Elston's Addition, dated May 20; consideration, $4,000.

Lot 6, of Lots 7 and 8, in Block 47, School Section Addition, dated May 1; consideration, $7,000.

Michigan av, n w cor of Sixteenth st, e f, 163 ft, running to Wabash av, dated April 25; consideration, $110,000. The parties are Alonzo Huntington to Higgins & Wahl.

Lots 6 to 8, in Block 3, of Smith's resubdivision of Gilliland's Lot 3, of s ½ s e ¼ Sec 12, 39, 13, dated March 29; consideration, $2,600.

Third av, north of and near Polk st, w f, 22x100 ft, dated May 1; consideration, $6,000.

Lot 5 of Campbell's Lots 7 and 8, in Block 6, Rockwell's Addition, dated March 7; consideration, $1,000.

West Indiana st, bet Western av and Diller st, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated May 21; consideration, $800.

West Jackson st, bet Lincoln and Honore sts, s f, 25 ft to alley, dated May 1; consideration, $3,800.

25 ft s and adjoining n 50 ft of Lots 1 and 2, in Block 1 of Porter's Block 27, Sec 33, 40, 14, dated April 29; consideration, $1,625.

South 35 ft of Lots 1 and 2, and n 12 ft Lot 11, in Block 2, of same subdivision, dated April 29; consideration, $3,000.

Lots 1 and 4, in Block 8, of Page's w ½ s w ¼ Sec 31, 39, 14, dated April 23; consideration, $16,000.

Chicago av, bet Lincoln and Robey sts, n f, 24x123 ft, dated May 22; consideration, $1,600.

Chicago av, bet Lincoln and Robey sts, n f, 24x123 ft, dated May 22; consideration, $1,600.

Lake st, 48 ft e of Wabash av, s f, 24 ft to alley, dated May 2; consideration, $30,000.

Calumet av, 100 ft s of Twenty-third st, e f, 50x150 ft, dated April 13; consideration, $15,000.

Coolidge st, bet Lincoln and Wood sts, s f, 24 ft to alley, dated April 24; consideration, $600.

Undivided ½ of w ½ s w ¼ of s e ¼ Sec 1, 39, 13, dated May 7; consideration, $25,000.

[illegible]

Lot 12, in Block 26, Sheffield's Addition, dated Jan. 24; consideration, $600.

Lot 23, Block 12, s w ¼ Sec 20, 39, 14, dated March 27; consideration, $1,600.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Halsted st, n w cor of Addison st, e f, 150x150 ft, dated May 18; consideration $5,000.

Lots 1 and 2, in Block 5, Tinkham's Addition to Holstein, dated May 18; consideration, $850.

E ½ Lot 36, of Sheldon et al. Block 19, of s e ¼ Sec 29, 40, 14, dated May 16; consideration, $7,500.

W ½ Lot 36, in same Subdivision, dated April 4; consideration, $7,500.

153 ft on Belmont av. in Lot 28, Pine Grove, dated April 11; consideration, $3,180.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 21 to 24, in Block 6, of Clough & Barney's Lots 34 and 35, of s ½ s w ¼ Sec. 16, 38, 14, dated May 11; consideration, $1,000.

Lots 10 to 24, in same Block and Subdivision, dated May 13; consideration, $2,800.

One acre off south side of n ½ s w ¼ n e ¼ of s w ¼ Sec 3, 38, 14, dated March 14; consideration, $10,000.

Block 15, of w ½ n w ¼ Sec 14, 38, 14, dated May 11; consideration, $34,000.

Lots 18 and 19, in Block 25, Kimbark's Addition to Hyde Park, dated April 24; consideration, $4,000.

28 95-100 ft off south side of n ½ Lot 8, in Block 5, in Walker & Stinson's w ½ s w ¼ Sec 2, 38, 14, except west 55 ft, dated April 16; consideration, $1,600.

South 19 3-10 ft of Lot 3, and n ½ Lot 3, in Block 8 (except Park), in Walker & Stinson's w ½ s w ¼ Sec 2, 38, 14, dated April 6; consideration, $10,265.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 23.

The following are the receipts and shipments of flour, grain, and produce for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls	5,835	5,769	1,994	2,032
Wheat, bu	14,000	57,450	10,650	22,077
Corn, bu	216,570	270,885	253,851	260,061
Oats, bu	45,310	42,180	7,034	50,093
Rye, bu	8,700	2,554	2,259	1,418
Barley, bu	3,695	1,560	2,820	450
Grass seed, lbs	15,890	19,620	10,650	2,750
Flax seed, lbs	.....	.....	.....	.....
Broom corn, lbs	.....	42,280	3,550	20,630
Cured meats, lbs	90,720	39,760	362,390	235,140
Beef, brls	45	.....	1	15
Pork, brls	.....	7	165	110
Lard, lbs	6,280	6,310	28,978	19,000
Tallow, lbs	10,620	6,480	.....	35,800
Butter, lbs	75,278	103,857	21,920	28,080
Live hogs, No	15,010	7,226	8,959	3,697
Cattle, No	2,128	3,060	1,642	1,086
Sheep, No	376	1,77[illegible]	182	.....
Hides, lbs	96,660	80,17[illegible]	92,576	92,472
Highwines, brls	196	18	200	865
Wool, lbs	39,110	147,27[illegible]	60,196	196,171
Potatoes, bu	3,02[illegible]	4,31[illegible]	700	345
Lumber, m	6,369	7,04[illegible]	1,866	3,752
Shingles, m	1,275	5,64[illegible]	3,301	2,118
Lath, m	776	67	116	366
Salt, brls	.....	2,900	1,404	1,108

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 1,861 bu wheat; 3,320 bu oats; 421 bu rye; 379 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store up to 10 o'clock this morning: 12 cars wheat; 611 cars and 42,200 bu corn; 107 cars oats; 3 cars rye; 3 cars barley. Total, (736 cars) 357,000 bu.

The produce markets were generally lower to-day, and less active, though New York was quoted firm all round. The reason of our weakness was principally larger receipts in some of the leading articles of produce, and sympathy in the case of the rest. The shipping movement was again fairly active, and the weather more promising for the crops, though it was still threatening for rain. In comparison with last week there is more doing in the grocery market, but the general trade is still lacking in activity, the demand, as for the past fortnight or more, being mainly restricted to supplying current wants. With the exception of coffees, which were again excited, and higher, there was no material variation in prices, the general market ruling steady and firm. Dry goods were quoted quiet. Light fabrics suitable for the summer trade are in good demand, but aside from this the movement is slack. Prices remain comparatively firm for all seasonable goods. The butter market was again dull and weak. There was no considerable movement, aside from supplying the wants of local consumers, and, as the stocks are augmenting, prices are gradually easing off in buyer's favor. Bagging was in rather better request, without visible change in value, 39c for Stark, 37c for Lewiston and Ludlow, and 35c for Royal River, being the current rates. Cheese was quiet and unchanged. There was no improvement in the demand for coal, and prices were again quoted weak and unsettled. The oil trade continues active, with prices firm at 23c for carbon; 80c for extra lard; 95@1.00 for linseed, and 70c for turpentine. Hay, hides, and leather were firm and unchanged. At the lumber yards to-day a good business was transacted, and a strong feeling prevailed. The stocks of common and medium grades, as stated a few days since, are increasing, and prices are not so firm. The demand for metals, iron, and naval stores was active and prices were firmer. The cooperage market was dull and a weak feeling prevailed. Nails were in less active inquiry at a decline of 25c per keg. Salt was quiet and firm. Wool was in light request, and lower.

Highwines were quiet and steady, with sales of 100 brls at 85c. The market was quoted firmer at the close, with 85½c bid.

Lake freights were again active, and a shade firmer though the early views of carriers were sustained. There was a fair inquiry for corn vessels, and the first of the season for wheat. The following were the ruling rates: 6½c on corn to Port Colborne; 5½c on corn, 6c on wheat, and 4½c on oats, to Buffalo; corn, to Oswego, 11½c; to Kingston, 12c. Through rates quoted at 26c on corn, to Boston and Portland; 21c on corn to New York, and 23c on wheat to do. A total of fifteen charters was reported, which will carry out 108,000 bu wheat, and 180,000 bu corn.

Provisions were dull, and almost inactive. Mess pork and meats were unchanged, but with no demand, while lard was weak, being further depressed by the liberal receipts of live hogs, and the consequent flattening in the prices of the animals. With 17,000 head on Wednesday, 16,000 head yesterday, and probably 12,000 to-day, there is a surplus, and it is no wonder that the pens at the Stock Yards are again full to running over; the supply is in excess, and if it be continued cannot but further depress the prices of lard, which is the principal article made from summer killed hogs. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller May, $12.60@12.55; do seller June, $12.60; do seller July, $12.85@12.90; do seller August, nominal at $13.00@13.05; prime mess, $11.25@11.50. Lard, cash or seller May, $8.75; do seller June, $8.75; do seller July, $8.87½; summer lard, $8.37½. Dry salted meats, 4½c for shoulders, and 6½c for short ribs; no short clear offered. Boxed meats ½@¾c higher than the above quotations for loose. Sweet pickled hams 9@9½c, according to weight. Bacon quoted at 5½@5¾c for shoulders; 7½@7¾c for short ribs; 8c for clear; 11@11½c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00; extra mess beef, $10.00. Beef hams, $25.00. City tallow, 8½@8¾c. Sales were reported of 100 brls mess pork (special brand) at $12.75; 1,000 brls, do seller June, at $12.80; 300 brls do, seller July, at $12.90; 500 brls do at $12.85; 175 tcs lard at $8.80; 500 tcs do at $8.77½; 750 tcs do, seller June, at $8.75; 250 tcs summer lard at $8.25; 200 tcs do at $7.75 loose.

Flour was dull, in the almost utter absence of orders, and the views of holders could not well be ascertained when no buyers appeared; they were nominally unchanged. The ardor of shippers has been somewhat abated by the free offering of California flour, to arrive at the East,—a circumstance to which we referred four days ago in this column. It is said that the best California winter wheat flour can be laid down here at about $10.00 per brl, and a telegram was sent there to-day, by a prominent house here, asking the price there of 25,000 brls, for shipment to this city. The California produce market is coming into closer rapport with ours (as the Spiritualists would say), and the event must undoubtedly be to make prices of flour and wheat much steadier here than formerly. Sales to-day were confined to 100 brls white winter extras (Nashville City) at $10.75; 25 brls do at $10.00; 300 brls spring extras at $8.50; 100 brls do at $8.00; 250 brls do at $7.50; 200 brls do on private terms. Total 875 brls. Also 20 tons of feed at $18.50, delivered; 5 tons middlings at $17.00, delivered. Bran was again weak, being in large supply; sales were 10 tons on track at $13.00; 10 tons do at $12.50; and 10 tons on private terms.

Wheat averaged 2c lower than at the call yesterday, though reported scarce in New York and held more firmly. But Liverpool was quoted 1d lower per 100 lbs, and the fact of light receipts was offset to some extent by the rumor that some of our dealers propose to import California wheat overland, which they can get here at about $1.40 per bushel. The most noticeable feature in connection with wheat to-day was the inquiry for vessels to ship out some of our stock here. Hitherto this season very little grain has been moved out by lake except corn. The market to-day was very variable in price, and seller July ranged so far (1@1½c) below June as to indicate that there is some expectation of a practical corner on wheat for next month, especially if our receipts should continue light as at present. The trading was quite spasmodic, with most doing for July on the average, though there were times when June had the preference, the demand for the latter being to fill shorts. Seller June opened at $1.53½, fell to $1.50½, advanced to $1.54½, fell back to $1.52, and improved to $1.53¾ at the close. Seller July sold at $1.50@1.53, closing at $1.5[illegible] Seller the month closed nominal at $1.53½. Seller August sold at $1.49@1.44½, and seller the year at $1.25. Cash sales were restricted to 1,600 bu No. 2 spring at $1.53, and 30,000 bu do at $1.52½.

Corn was weak and less active, and a decline of 1@1c per bu, in consequence of large receipts here and at the East, and finer weather. The receipts here yesterday were 216,570 bu, and the inspection this morning was 611 cars and 42,200 bu. This made cash offerings larger, and the better weather caused many to be speculative sellers. It is singular that nine-tenths of the trading in grain seems to be done on the principle of selling when it is fine, and buying when it rains—an admirable method of keeping a bank account down to small dimensions. The fears that were widely expressed yesterday relative to a cold, wet summer, vanished to-day with the first gleam of sunshine, and though the shippers took hold liberally, the market could not bear up under the double load. We referred yesterday to the fact that the European corn crop is of very poor quality; a sample arrived here this morning, taken from three cargoes of Danubian corn, shipped to England. It seems to have been poor to commence with, and is in very bad condition. This fact will probably account in part for the enhanced demand for American corn in Europe, the balance of the argument being found in the impoverishment, resulting from war, which dictates the necessity of buying the very lowest priced food. Seller June opened this morning at 47½c; advanced ¼c; fell back to 47c, and closed at 47½c. Seller the month or regular No. 2, closed at 47c. Seller July sold at 48¼@49; closing at 48¾c. Seller August sold at 49½@50c. Seller September at 50@50½c. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No 1 at 47½c; 1,200 bu do, at 47½c; 6,600 bu No. 2, at 47½c; 98,000 bu do, at 47c; 29,000 bu do, at 46½c; 22,600 bu do, at 46½c; 2,000 bu rejected, at 44½c; 12,800 bu do, at 44c; 4,800 bu yellow, at 47½c; 4,800 bu high mixed, at 47c afloat; 5,600 bu yellow at 50c free on board. Total, 263,400 bu.

Oats were dull and declined ½@1c per bu during the session, though reported strong and scarce in New York. The big receipts of 1,7 cars in for to-morrow broke the market, causing sellers to be numerous, both in cash and options, while there were few buyers for either. Seller June opened at 42c, and declined to 41½c at the close. Seller July sold at 41¾@41½c, and regular sold sparingly at 40½@41½c, all closing dull. Cash sales were reported of 4,800 bu at 41¾c; 4,800 bu at 41½c; 3,600 bu at 41c; 19,200 bu at 41c; 10,000 bu regular at 41c; 600 bu by sample at 44½c; 600 bu do at 44c; 600 bu do at 44c; 6.0 bu do at 41½c. Total, 48,600 bu. [illegible] No. 2, in car lots, at 84c, and free sellers of round lots at that figure, with no takers.

Barley was dull, and 2c lower, in sympathy with corn. A few cars sold at 57½@58c in regular houses, but round lots of No. 2 were offered at 57c, and could perhaps have been bought at 56c. No. 3 was nominal at 50c. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No 1 (Central) at 65c; 400 bu do at 60c; 400 bu do at 58c; 800 bu do at 57½c; 400 bu by sample at 70c; 800 bu do at 67c. Total, 4,000 bu.

Vogel, Hagedorn & Co., of Hong Kong, China, give the shipments of tea from China and Japan to the United States, from June 1, 1871, to April 11, 1872, as 46,803,869 lbs, and reports a much diminished demand for vessels, especially for the United States.

The stock of crude oil in the petroleum regions are rapidly increasing, as shown by the following statement of Peter Wright & Sons, of Philadelphia for the 1st of each month. The figures represent barrels:

	1872.	1871.
January 1	632,453	537,751
February 1	692,282	587,021
March 1	866,648	642,944
April 1	1,040,698	673,810
May 1	1,144,240	685,616
June 1	.....	556,424
July 1	.....	541,676
August 1	.....	530,893
September 1	.....	541,875
October 1	.....	579,666
November 1	.....	503,574
December 1	.....	532,974

LATEST.

In the afternoon mess pork was quiet and unchanged. Lard was dull and nominal. Wheat was active, but easier. Corn was quiet and steady. Oats were quiet but firmer. The following sales were made on the call: 5,000 bu wheat at $1.53; 70,000 bu do, seller June, at $1.53½; 35,000 bu do at $1.53¾; 5,000 bu do, seller July, at $1.52¼; 10,000 bu do at $1.52½; 25,000 bu do at $1.53; 5,000 bu do, seller August, $1.43½; 15,000 bu do, seller the year, at $1.25; 5,000 bu corn, seller June, at 47½c; 10,000 bu do, seller July, at 48½c; 15,000 bu do at 48½c; 20,000 bu do, seller August, at 49½c; 5,000 bu do at 50c.

The following were the closing prices on the call:

	Bid.	Asked.
Mess pork, cash or seller the month	$12.60	$12.70
Mess pork, seller June	12.60	12.65
Mess pork, seller July	12.80	12.85
Mess pork, seller August	13.05	13.12½
Mess pork, seller December	13.00	.....
Lard, cash or seller the month	.....	8.80
Lard, seller June	8.65	8.80
Lard, seller July	8.80	8.85
Lard, seller the year	.....	.....
Wheat, cash	1.53	1.53½
Wheat, seller June	1.53¾	1.53½
Wheat, seller July	1.53	1.53¼
Wheat, seller August	1.43½	1.44
Wheat, seller the year	.....	1.25
Corn, cash	.....	47½
Corn, seller June	.....	47½
Corn, last half June	.....	47½
Corn, seller July	.....	48½
Corn, seller August	.....	49½
Corn, seller September	.....	51
Oats, cash	.....	41½
Oats, seller June	.....	41½
Oats, seller July	.....	42

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 23.

BUTTER—A quiet, easy feeling still prevails in this market, the demand, as for some time past, being mainly confined to supplying the current wants of local customers. The receipts are not unusually large for the season, but they are considerably in excess of present requirements and, under steadily accumulating stocks, prices are gradually working downward. We now quote: Strictly choice dairy, packed, at 24@26c; fair to choice tub and firkin, 16@21c; inferior to common grades, 7@14c.

BERRIES—Sales: Strawberries—72 cases poor at 6@8c; 40 at 10@12½c; 134 fair to good at 15c; 80 at 16c; 125 choice at 18c; 50 fancy at 20c. Gooseberries—10 cases at 8c.

BAGGING—Business seems to be reviving a little, but the movement is still lacking in activity, and former rates are no more than sustained. Stocks are ample, and all orders are being promptly filled at the annexed quotations: Stark, 39c; Grahampton, 37½c; Philadelphia, 37c; Ludlow, 37c; Lewiston, 37c; American, 35c; Royal River, 35c; burlaps bags, 21½@22½c; gunnies, single, 19½@20½c; do double, 28½c; wool sacks, 69@70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The movement in this market was again active, and the views of dealers were firm at the annexed range of prices: Stucco, casting, $3.75@3.85; New York stucco, $3.75@4.00; superfine do, $4.00@4.25; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $2.00@3.25; marble dust, $3.50; lime in bulk, $1.25; white sand ℔ brl, $3.00@3.25; plastering hair ℔ bu, 35@40c; fire brick ℔ 1,000, $45.00@50.00; building brick, $12.00@15.00; fire clay, $1.00@2.00 ℔ brl. The following are the ruling prices for domestic window glass:

FIRST QUALITY.

Size.	No. lights per box.	Per box 50 ft.	Size.	No. lights per box.	Per box 50 ft.
6x 8	150	$5.75	8x12	75	$6.75
6x10	120	6.25	8x13	69	6.75
6x12	100	6.75	8x14	64	7.00
7x 9	114	5.75	8x15	60	7.00
7x14	73	7.00	8x16	56	7.50
8x10	90	6.25	8x18	50	7.50

SECOND QUALITY PER BOX OF 50 FT.

8x10	$3.50
8x11 to 10x12	5.00
8x12 to 10x12	5.00
9x12 to 10x12	5.25
9x14 to 10x14	5.25
10x14 to 10x15	5.25

LEAD AND IRON—Lead pipe and sheet lead, 10c. Bar iron, 6c.

CAST IRON FOR BUILDINGS—Columns, plates, sills, etc., 4½@5c.

Wrought iron, window gratings and shutters, 12@15c.

BEANS—The market was more active, at the following range of prices: $2.50@2.60 for fair to choice medium and $2.70 for navy.

BROOM CORN—Business is improving, and quotations are a shade firmer. We quote: $90.00@75.00 per ton for fair to prime, green stock, $75.00@120.00 per ton; hurl, $150.00@160.00, and brush, $160.00@180.00.

CHEESE—So far a prime factory cheese is concerned, the prevalent feeling is firm, as the supply of such is still short, but low grades are weak and unsettled. The following quotations are furnished: New York factory, new, 14@15c; Ohio factory 12@13c; Western, factory, new, 12@14c.

COAL—The demand continues small, and prices remain weak and unsettled. The following are the nominal rates: Lehigh prepared, $11.00; Lehigh, lump $11.00; Lackawanna, $9.50@10.00; Erie, $9.50; Blar Hill, $9.50; Walnut Hill, $9.50; Cherry Hill, $9.50; Indiana, $8.00; Hocking Valley, $8.[illegible]; Blossburg, $8.50; Minonk, $6.50; Wilmington, $[illegible].00.

CANNED GOODS—Only a moderate business was doing in this market, the demand being of the "hand-to-mouth" order, and, although the stocks are much reduced, the feeling is not as firm as a fortnight ago. We quote:

Peaches, 3 lb	$2.15@2.50
Peaches, 3 lb	3.25@3.75
Pears, 2 lb	2.60
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2.25
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	2.50
Plums, blue gages, 2 lb	4.25
Quinces, 2 lb	3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	3.10@3.25
Raspberries, 2 lb	2.50@2.65
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	3.00
Tomatoes, 2 lb	1.75@1.80
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.50@2.60
Corn, Elgin	3.25
Corn, Yarmouth	3.50
Peas, 2 lb	2.00@3.25
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.50@2.75
Succotash, 2 lb	2.75
Lobster, 2 lb	3.15
Lobster, 1 lb	2.10
Oysters, 2 lb	2.25
Oysters, 1 lb	1.25

COOPERAGE—The demand is fair for the season, and the views of dealers are steady at the decline noted yesterday: Pork barrels, $1.30@1.35; lard tierces, $1.50@1.70; whiskey barrels, $1.80@2.25; flour barrels, 45@50c. Staves and headings, $[illegible]@20.00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $[illegible]@[illegible]; circle flour headings, 8@9c per set. Flour hoop poles, $12.00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $[illegible]@30.00 per m; whiskey barrel staves, $[illegible]@28.00 per m.

EGGS—The inquiry was less active, with sales at 12@12½c per dozen for choice packages.

FISH—Under this head there was nothing new to note. A fair demand exists on interior account, but the local demand is small. Values remain nominally unchanged, as follows: No. 1 whitefish, $5.50@5.75; No. 2 do, $5.25@5.50; No. 1 trout, $5.25@5.50; No. 1 shore mackerel, $9.75@10.00; No. 1 bay, $8.50@8.75; No. 2 shore mackerel, $7.85@8.00; No. 2 mackerel, $6.75@7.00; No. 2 shore [illegible] $[illegible]@[illegible]; No. 1 bay, $1.50@[illegible]; Family [illegible], $1.10@1.20; bank cod, $5.75@6.00; George's cod, $5.75@7.00; box herring, No. 1, 35@40c; box [illegible], 40@45c; California salmon, half brl, $10.00@[illegible].

FRUITS—DRIED—No change was noticeable in the general features of the dried fruit market. Trade, though not particularly active, was good for the season, and both domestic and foreign descriptions were being held with decided firmness. We quote: Dates, 9½@10c; figs, drums, 16@17c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey prunes, old, 9@10c; do new, 11@12c; French do, 14@15c; raisins, $3.30@3.40; blackberries, 15@16c; raspberries, 38@40c; pitted cherries, 38@40c; peaches, pared, 22@23c; peaches, halves, 8½@9½c; do quarters, 7@8c; currants, 9½@10c; apples, Southern 9@10c; do Western, 10@10½c; do Michigan, 11@12c.

GREEN FRUITS—There was a more active demand for oranges and lemons, and a few days of warm weather would witness a sharp advance. Other fruits were inactive. We quote: Apples $5.00@7.00; cranberries, $9.00@11.50 for wild, and $12.00@14.00 for cultivated; lemons, $5.75@6.25; oranges, Messina, ℔ box, $5.75@6.25; do Palermo, $5.25@5.75.

GROCERIES—Coffees were again excited and higher, all grades of Rio advancing ½@1c, in sympathy with New York. Sugars are meeting with a better demand, and the market is working firmer. Rice is also in good request and strong. Syrups, spices, soaps, and other goods in the list, were quiet and steady. We now quote:

BI CARB SODA—7½@8½c.

COFFEES—O. G. Java, 29@30½c; Java No. 2, 26½@27½c; choice Rio, 26@27½c; prime do, 24½@25½c; good do, 23½@24½c; common do, 22½@23½c; Singapore, 24½@25c; Costa Rica, 24½@25c; Maracaibo, 24½@25c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c; stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@9½c; Rangoon, 7½@8½c; Carolina, 9½@10½c.

SUGARS—Hard sugars, at 12½@13c; A, standard, at 11½@11¾c; A, No. 2, at 11½@11¾c; B, at 11½@11¾c; XC, at 11½@11¾c; C, at 11½@11¾c; choice brown, at 10½@11c; fair do, at 9½@10½c; New Orleans do, at 9½@11½c; molasses do, at 8½@9½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, at $1.25@1.30; silver drips, extra fine, at 75@85c; common molasses, at 30@38c; Porto Rico molasses, at 45@55c; good sugar-house syrup at 45@55c; extra, at 60@65c; New Orleans, at 50@70c.

SPICES—Allspice, at 14@15c; cloves, at 20@21c; cassia, at 32@40c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, at $1.20@1.25.

SOAPS—French mottled, at 6½@6½c; German mottled at 7½@7½c; White Lily at 6½@7c; White Rose, at 6½@6½c; brown Windsor at 4½@4½c; palm at 4½@4½c.

STARCH—Gloss at 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry at 6½@7c; common at 5@6½c.

HAY—Was active on shipping account, and prices were strong at the advance established early in the week. Timothy is scarce, but of prairie there is a liberal supply. We quote: Timothy, beater pressed, $20.00@22.00; do loose pressed, $19.00@21.00; prairie pressed, $11.00@13.00. On Wagon—Timothy, loose, $16.00@18.00; prairie, loose, $10.00@12.00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Remain firm and unchanged. The demand keeps steadily in excess of the supply, and the daily arrivals are eagerly picked up at full prices. We repeat our list as follows: Green city butchers', 8½c; green salted, cured, light, 12c; do heavy, 11c; part cured, 10@10½c; green calf, 18c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; do calf, 18c; dry salted, 18@19c; dry kip, 23c; dry calf, 25c; dry flint, 20@21c; deacons, 65@75c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—Dealers continue to report a good demand, and, as the intelligence from the East is of a favorable character, the [illegible] are increasing:

Horse-shoe iron	6 5-10@7c	
Bar-iron	5 @ 5 3-10	rates
Heavy band	5 6-10@ 5 9-10	rates
Light band	6 @ 6 3-10	rates
Hoop	6 @ 6 5-10	rates
Oval	5 5-10@ 5 9-10	rates
Round and square	5 @ 5 3-10	rates
Half oval and half round	5 9-10@ 6 3-10	rates
Russian iron, perfect	20	
Russian, No. 1 stained	18	
Sheet iron	6½	rates
Norway nail rods	8½ @ 9	rates
German plow steel	10½ @13	rates
Bessemer plow steel	10½ @13½	rates
Spring and tire steel	10 @12	rates

LEATHER—This market was quoted quiet and steady at unchanged prices:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 37@	40
Country harness	35@	37
Line city, ℔ lb	40@	43
Kip, ℔ lb	90@	1.00
Kip, veals	1.00@	1.10
City upper, No. 1, ℔ ft	25@	29
City upper, No. 2, ℔ ft	25@	27
Country upper No. 1	25@	28
Collar, ℔ ft	20@	22
Calf, city	1.20@	1.40
Calf, country	1.10@	1.25
Rough upper, 11 to 12 lbs	34@	35
Rough upper, 14 to 18 lbs	32@	33
Rough upper damaged	28@	30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	34@	36
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	31@	33
"B A" sole	31@	33

OAK.

Calf	$1.25@	1.45
Kip, No. 1, medium	80@	1.00
Kip, No. 1, heavy	75@	80
Harness	40@	45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@	85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@	80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.90@	2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.80@	2.20
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.80@	2.00
French kip, 60 to 100 lbs	1.00@	1.50

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The demand to-day was of a moderate character, and prices were firm, as follows:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $16.50; do 12x12, $17.00; do 14x20, $17.00; do roofing, IC, $15.50.

PIG TIN—Large, 60c; small, 51c; bar, 52c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11½c; less quantity, 12c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 48c; braziers', over 12 lbs 41c; tin'd copper, 44c.

WIRE—2 to 6, [illegible]; 7 to 9, [illegible]; [illegible] 17, 15c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 18c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20c; full bundle, 10 per cent. [illegible] fence wire, 8c per lb; bdls, 8c net.

NAVAL STORES—Trade is reported dull, but there are no changes in quotations:

Manilla rope, ℔ lb	$ 18 @	21
Sisal rope, ℔ lb	17 @	18
Hemp sash cord, ℔ lb	22 @	23
Marline, ℔ lb	20 @	23
Tarred rope, ℔ lb	.....	18
Oakum, ℔ bale	5.00 @	6.37½
Pitch, ℔ brl	5.50 @	7.00
Tar, ℔ brl	5.50 @	6.12½

NAILS—The market to-day was less active, at a decline of 25c all round. We revise our list as follows: 60d, $5.50; 8d, per keg, $5.75; 6d, per keg, $6.00; 4d, per keg, $6.25; 3d, per keg, $7.00; fine 3d, per keg, $9.25; blue 2d, common, per keg, $8.75; clinch, $7.75.

OILS—Business was active, all the leading oils meeting with a large demand. Values were without material change, the market ruling firm at the annexed quotations: Carbon, 23c; extra winter lard oil, 80c; No. 1, 73c; No. 2, 63; linseed, raw, 95c; do, boiled, $1.00; whale, 92c; sperm, $2.10@2.15; neats' foot oil, 90c@1.00; do, strictly pure, $1.10; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 70c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—The firmness that has characterized this market for some time past is still prevalent; and for most descriptions of imported goods the tendency seems to be upward. The stocks are fair, and an active business is doing at the prices given below:

WHITE LEADS.

Strictly pure	$ @12.00
Fancy brands	11.00@11.50

ZINC.

Genuine Vieille Montagne	14.50
American	12.50
Snow White	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.50
Rochelle ochre	4.50
English Ven red	4.00
English orange mineral	16.00
English red lead	12.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00@4.25
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bladders	4c
In bulk	3½c

POULTRY—The market was less active and quotations were easier all round. The supply was ample: Live chickens, $4.75@5.00 per doz; live turkeys, 14@14c per lb.

POTATOES—Trade was active and quotations ruled firm, as follows: 65@70c for Western; 85@90c for good straight Ohio peachblows, and 40@60c for mixed Western.

SALT—Continues in active demand, and as the stocks are only fairly, prices remain firm. Saginaw, fine, $2.05; Onondaga, fine, $2.05; coarse, $2.15; Diamond C, $2.40 per brl; Ashton dairy, $5.60 per bag.

SEEDS—Were again in good demand and the views of holders were firm at the annexed range of prices: Millet at $1.75@2.00, and Hungarian at $1.90@2.25. Timothy at $2.65@2.75 for fair to good; $2.95@3.00 for prime; clover at $5.25@5.35.

TEAS—Remain firm and unchanged. Business is only moderately active at the following quotations: Young hyson, common to fair, 58@63c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, $1.30@1.35; superior to fine old hyson, 90c@1.10; common imperial, 70@85c; good to choice do, 95c@1.10; fine to good gunpowder, 75@95c; choice to extra, $1.30@1.40; choice to extra leaf Japan, 95c@1.10; fair to good do, 70@80c; colored natural leaf Japan, 60@75c; common to fine Oolong, 60@65c; good, 70@80c; choice to extra, 90c@1.00.

TOBACCO—Prices were quoted steady and unchanged. We repeat our list as follows:

CHEWING—Extra, 90@95c; choice, 80@85; common, 60@75; poor, 55@60c.

SMOKING—Extra, 30@32c; medium, 25@28c; common stems, 22@24c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90@95c; half bright, 70@80c; black sound, 55@60c.

VEAL—The market for carcasses was dull and lower, with sales reported of about 40 at 6@8c per lb.

WOOD—Is active, and the following prices are fully sustained: Beech, $10.00; maple, $11.00; hickory, $12.00; slabs, $7.00 delivered.

WOOL—There are no new features to note in connection with this market. Business is quiet and prices are easy. We quote:

Washed, fine, in good condition	60@64c
Washed, medium, in good condition	63@68c
Washed, coarse	58@64c
Unwashed, fine	45@48c
Unwashed, medium	48@50c
Unwashed, coarse	48@50c
Tub-washed, prime condition	75@80c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	62@75c

Dingy and poorly-washed wool, 2@10c less; burry and cotted wool, 3@15c less.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 23.

The receipts of live stock during the week, up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep
Monday	4,245	11,080	401
Tuesday	4,681	16,961	270
Wednesday	2,123	16,010	376
Thursday	3,108	14,374	496
Total	14,157	58,425	1,543
Same time last week	14,313	30,635	2,348
Week before last	8,680	32,061	2,724

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep
Monday	2,865	6,876	.....
Tuesday	1,664	8,818	444
Wednesday	1,642	8,959	182
Thursday	.....	.....	.....
Total	5,951	24,653	626

CATTLE—There was more life in the cattle trade to-day than on any of the preceding days of the week, and a better, firmer tone pervaded the market, but the continued liberal receipts operated to prevent any material appreciation in values. The quality of the offerings was good,—unusually so,—the larger portion consisting of fair to choice smooth well-matured steers averaging from 1,150 to 1,400 lbs. The proportion of common rough thin stock was noticeably small, and, with a few exceptions, no sales were reported under $5.00. The extreme range was $3.75@6.60, though the great bulk of the transfers were at prices ranging from $5.50 upward to $6.25. Among the more important sales of the day were 105 head, averaging 1,428 lbs, at $6.50, by Gregory Strader & Co.; 144 head, averaging 1,388 lbs, at [illegible]. [illegible] secured the best droves, they paying $6.00@6.50 for choice to extra steers, averaging from 1,150 to 1,550 lbs. Medium to good grades of from 1,050 to 1,350 lbs were in demand for such points as Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Cleveland, and Cincinnati at $5.25@5.85. Stock steers continue in good request, and the few arriving from day to day are picked up at good prices, sales making at $3.75@4.25 for common, and at $4.50@5.00 for fair to prime droves. Veal calves were in liberal supply, but there was a good inquiry, and sales were effected at full former rates, or at $4.00@4.75 for common coarse heavy, and at $5.00@6.00 for good to choice light.

A correspondent of the Chicago Live Stock Reporter, writing from Kansas City under date of May 15, says:

"The general impression here is that the Texas cattle trade this year will considerably exceed that of last year. The first drove of the season arrived in Ellsworth to-day, which is very early. There are 3,000 head reported in this drove. Plankington & Armour have made extensive preparations for the coming season, and the other houses in proportion. There has already 40,000 head crossed the Red River, and over 200,000 head have started, so I think those parties who have raised the cry that "cattle have all died," will be like some Western shippers to your market, when they declare that the last hog in their county is in."

The market closed steady.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,500 lbs and upward	$6.50@6.75
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	5.90@6.25
Good Beeves — Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5.50@5.75
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	5.00@5.25
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.75@5.00
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.75@4.85
Inferior — Light and thin cows and steers	3.00@3.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.		Av.	Price.
11	butchers' cattle	926	$4.20
11	fat pony steers	985	5.75
11	butchers' stock	961	5.00
17	choice smooth steers	1,128	6.12½
16	choice smooth steers	1,280	6.12½
11	calves	135	6.00
30	calves	137	6.00
16	butchers' stuff	1,022	5.50
36	medium steers	1,077	5.35
105	extra steers	1,428	6.50
17	choice steers	1,162	6.20
20	choice steers	1,201	5.95
68	Texas cattle	1,270	4.87½
15	choice steers	1,225	6.10
61	choice steers	1,333	6.25
34	choice steers	1,158	5.87½
18	choice steers	1,186	5.87½
15	choice steers	1,126	5.75
17	choice steers	1,366	6.25
17	medium steers	1,175	5.50
18	fat pony steers	1,066	5.87½
15	butchers' stock	1,036	5.00
16	choice steers	1,[illegible]	6.00
85	choice steers	1,285	6.25
98	fat smooth steers	1,135	5.75
30	choice steers	1,258	6.25
30	choice steers	1,302	6.05
15	oxen	1,455	5.70
17	choice steers	1,350	6.00
144	extra steers	1,388	6.50
12	butchers' stock	1,138	5.60
15	[illegible]	1,4[illegible]	5.80
27	butchers' stock	1,[illegible]	5.00
37	choice steers	1,201	5.70
15	choice steers	998	5.35
15	butchers' stock	1,254	5.70
34	choice steers	1,143	6.10
11	cows	916	4.25
45	extra steers	1,550	6.80

HOGS—The receipts were again large to-day, 14,374, and making a total of 58,425 since Saturday; against 30,635 for the same period last week, and 32,061 week before last. The market opened dull this morning, buyers generally holding off for still further concessions, while holders insisted upon full yesterday's prices. A little later in the day, however, it becoming apparent that the day's receipts would considerably exceed 12,000 head, holders lost confidence, and by the middle of the forenoon there were plenty of anxious sellers at 5@10c "off." At the decline a large business was done, though several thousand remained in the pens at the close, unsold. Sales were effected at $3.70@3.75 for common; at $3.80@3.85 for medium, and at $3.90@4.00 for good to choice, with the bulk at $3.80@3.90. The feeling was steadier at the close. The following transactions fairly reflect the market:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
109	205	$3.85	74	167	$3.85	19	298	$3.75
48	210	3.85	63	206	3.85	61	242	3.85
51	261	3.85	56	204	3.80	55	206	3.80
109	165	3.85	131	202	3.85	50	221	3.80
112	179	3.85	36	206	3.90	60	251	3.85
45	241	3.90	226	207	3.85	118	233	3.85
50	268	4.00	54	270	3.80	57	242	3.80
88	204	3.85	13	258	2.75	53	211	3.80
48	179	3.95	91	170	3.80	60	249	3.85
86	181	3.95	30	198	3.85	45	160	3.90
75	206	3.90	14	282	3.75	62	223	3.85
67	200	3.90	24	280	3.90	96	225	3.85
49	238	4.05	61	221	3.80	63	205	3.90
49	250	3.70	65	197	3.75	56	215	3.85
50	220	3.75	32	349	3.90	46	217	3.85
50	279	3.70	67	214	3.80	59	246	3.85
57	276	3.75	43	211	3.80	64	231	3.75
51	278	3.75	58	198	3.85	32	220	3.90
35	273	4.00	226	202	3.80	52	254	3.80
95	250	3.80	54	270	3.80	55	278	3.80
21	251	3.90	101	242	3.80	72	173	3.85
57	190	3.85	79	170	3.80	78	206	3.95
60	211	3.75	24	321	3.75			

SHEEP—The supply was inconsiderable, and prices continue nominal, at $3.50@4.00 for stock sheep; at $4.50@6.00 for common to choice [illegible] sheep, sheared, and at $6.50@[illegible] common to choice woolled. Lambs are salable at $3.50@5.00, according to quality.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 23.

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the twenty-four hours ending 7 o'clock this morning:

	Receipts.	Shipments
Lumber, feet m	6,369	1,866
Shingles, m	1,275	3,301
Lath, pieces m	776	116

CARGOES—The market to-day was active, but prices were lower, owing to the large fleet of Wednesday. At the close of business hours, fourteen cargoes remained over. Shingles and lath were firm at our quotations.

At the close prices ranged as follows:

Choice mill-run lumber	$ 17.00
Good to choice strips and boards	15.00@16.00
Common strips and boards	13.00@14.00
Common mixed lumber	11.50@12.00
Joist and scantling	11.50@12.00
Shingles	2.75@ 3.00
Lath	3.25@ 3.50
Pickets	10.00@12.00

Following are the rates current from the points named to Chicago:

EAST SHORE.

Manistee, ℔ m	$3.00
Ludington, ℔ m	2.75
Pentwater, ℔ m	2.50
Muskegon, ℔ m	2.12½@2.25
White Ball, ℔ m	2.25@2.50
Grand River, ℔ m	2.25

WEST SHORE.

Horn's Pier—wood, ℔ cord	3.00
Railroad ties	12
Two Rivers—Lumber ℔ m	2.37½
Ahnepee—Wood ℔ cord	3.75
Ahnepee—Railroad ties	9
Ahnepee—Cedar posts	3½@4½
Ahnepee—Shingles	25
Menominee	3.00
Oconto	3.00

Sales were as follows:

Cargo schr Elida, from Oconto, 100 m ft common, largely boards, at $13.00; 60 m ft joist and scantling at $11.50; 24 m ft 1-inch selects at $22.00; 11 m lath at $3.[illegible]. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo scow Harmonia, from White Lake, 65 m ft common mixed at $12.00. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo barge East Saginaw, from Oconto, 115 m ft strips and boards at $15.00; 48 m lath at $3.25. Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

Cargo schr Leo, from Muskegon, 85 m ft boards and strips at $16.00. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo scow Milton, from White Lake, 120 m ft common mixed, at $12.00. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Live Oak, from Muskegon, 150 m ft strips and boards, at $15.50; lath at $3.25. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr W. H. Williard, from Muskegon, 100 m ft strips and boards, at $15.60; 10 m ft joists and scantling, at $12.00; lath, at $3.25. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

AT THE YARDS.

The market continues active, and prices ruled firm as follows:

First and second clear	$50.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@48.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	42.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	40.00
First and second clear siding, together	21.00@24.00
Common siding	[illegible]
Common flooring, dressed first	36.00@38.00
Common flooring, dressed second	35.00@38.00
Wagon box boards, selected, 16 inches and upwards	35.00@40.00
A stock boards	35.00@40.00
B stock boards	28.00@30.00
Common boards	15.00@16.00
Joists, scantlings, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	15.00@16.00
Fencing	15.00@16.00
Joists and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	16.00@20.00
Pickets, square	16.00@18.00
Pickets, flat	14.00@16.00
Cedar posts, split	16.00@18.00
Cedar posts, round	20.00@25.00
Lath	4.00@ 4.25
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.75@ 3.00
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.50@ 3.75

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$30.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@35.00
Whitewood (dry)	30.00@35.00
Black walnut (clear)	60.00@75.00
Whitewood, clear (green, in cargo lots)	27.00
Whitewood, common (in cargo lots)	17.00
Hickory	25.00@50.00
Cherry	50.00@60.00

ON TRACK.

We note the following changes in our price list:

A or star shingles	$3.00 @3.12
No 1 sawed shingles	1.50 @2.00

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED.......May 23.

Stmr Oswegatchie, Ogdensburgh, sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 13 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Prop St. Clair, Sturgeon Bay, 250 m lumber.
Schr Coral, Duck Lake, 100 m lumber, 32 m lath.
Schr Rose Belle, Manistee, 120 m lumber.
Schr Antaris, Muskegon, 125 m lumber.
Schr Norman, Pansaukee, 200 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr America, Sturgeon Bay, 240 m lumber.
Schr Wm. Jones, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Schr Herald, Muskegon, 65 m lumber.
Schr Ella Ellenwood, Manistee, 170 m lumber.
Schr Sea Gem, Manistee, 100 m lumber.
Schr Speed, Gardner, 600 m shingles, 2,000 railroad ties.
Schr J Dresden, DeCondrie's Pier, 75 m lumber, 75 m lath.
Schr Arab, Muskegon, 150 m lumber.
Schr Challenge, Muskegon, 160 m lumber.
Schr R. B. King, Windmill Pier, 75 cds wood.
Schr Sweetheart, Buffalo, 550 tons coal.
Schr Minnesota, Menominee, 175 m lumber.
Schr Lincoln Dall, Manistee, 180 m lumber.
Schr David Dall, Portage Lake, 110 m lumber, 55 m lath.
Schr Warren, Muskegon, 75 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Schr G. R. Roberts, White Lake, 90 m lumber.
Schr H Blood, Jacksonport, 5,710 cedar posts.
Schr Liberty, Muskegon, 80 m lumber.
Schr Little Belle, Muskegon, 118 m lumber.
Schr Atlanta, Menominee, 200 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Schr Sea Bird, [illegible] brick.
[illegible] Oconto, 131 m lumber, 58 m lath.
Scow Harmonia, White Lake, 65 m lumber.
Scow Lillie Gray, Ludwig's Pier, 60 cds wood.
Scow [illegible]
Barge Apprentice Boy, Grand Haven, 220 m lumber.
Schr Fashion, Muskegon, 90 m lumber, 300 m lath.
Schr Kate Richmond, Erie, 450 tons anthracite coal.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, 56 pkgs fish, 11 sacks wool, 7 brls tallow, 10 tubs butter, and sundries.
Schr Fisher, Willet's Pier, 60 cds wood.
Schr Z. G. Simmons, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Schr Sailor Boy, White Lake, 1,600 railroad ties.
Schr Wm. Smith, South Haven, 38 cds wood.
Schr O. Shaw, South Haven, 40 cds wood.
Schr A. Mecbury, Manistee, 160 m lumber.
Schr L Shepard, Green Bay, 1,700 m shingles.
Schr Challenge, Ludington, 75 m lumber.
Scow Banner, Pen Cove, 85 cds wood.
Scow Mary Helen, White Lake, 1,700 railroad ties, 50 brls flour.
Prop Shickluna, Montreal, 200 tons pig iron, 122 tons railroad iron, and sundries.
Prop Ontonagon, Marquette, 385 tons pig iron, 75 tons iron, and sundries.
Bark Cleveland, Menominee, 195 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Schr Elida, Oconto, 180 m lumber.
Schr Levi Grant, Manistee, 200 m lumber.
Schr Merician, Muskegon, 95 m lumber, 6 m lath.
Schr Queen of the West, Menominee, 165 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr Hollin, Holland, 35 m staves.
Schr I. L. Shank, Holland, 22 m lumber.
Schr Driver, Manistee, 130 m lumber.
Schr Champion, Saugatuck, 30 cds wood.
Schr Mocking Bird, Buffalo, 744 tons coal.
Schr Ellis Day, Manistee, 110 m lumber.
Schr Lavinda, Ludington, 125 m lumber.
Schr S. F. Gale, Menominee, 150 m lumber, 100 m lath.
Schr Miami, Buffalo, 450 tons coal.
Schr Gem, White Lake, 175 m lumber.
Schr Wm. J. Whalling, Milwaukee, 450 tons iron ore.
Schr Arrow, Saugatuck, 1,400 railroad ties.
Schr Charger, Erie, 512 tons anthracite coal.
Schr Fanny & Floy, Muskegon, 30 m lumber, 200 m lath.
Scow Supply, Saugatuck, 40 cds wood.
Scow Granger, St. Paul's Pier, 72 m lumber.
Scow Wm. Bates, Benton Harbor, 40 cds wood.
Scow Mermaid, Holland, 50 cds wood.

CLEARED.......May 23.

Schr Wm. Crosthwaite, Buffalo, 25,310 bu corn.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop City of Detroit, Buffalo, 20,568 bu corn, 165 brls pork, 1 hhd hams, 1 brl beef, 27 bales broom corn, and sundries.
Prop St. Albans, Ogdensburgh, 10,000 bu corn, 100 brls flour, 9 pkgs butter, and sundries.
Prop Missouri, Buffalo, 20,000 bu corn, 400 brls flour.
Schr Joe Platt, Oswego, 21,171 bu corn.
Schr L. Van Valkenburg, Buffalo, 23,000 bu corn.
Schr Wm. Sanderson, Kingston, 17,032 bu corn.
Schr Challenge, Ludington, sundries.
Schr J. K. Kilderhouse, Buffalo, 33,000 bu corn.
Schr San Jacinto, Port Colborne, 17,848 bu corn.
Schr Mary Helen, Whitehall, 1,000 bu corn.
Barge Guiding Star, Buffalo, 26,523 bu corn.
Schr F. D. Barker, Kingston, 20,867 bu corn.
Schr Delaware, Buffalo, 36,000 bu corn.
Schr Champion, Saugatuck, 600 bu corn.
Scow Wm. Bates, St. Joseph, sundries.
Scow Granger, St. Paul's Pier, 6 brls salt, and sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 100 bu potatoes, and sundries.
Schr S. Robinson, Kingston, 16,006 bu corn.
Schr Clayton Belle, Kingston, 19,630 bu corn.
Schr S. T. Atwater, Port Colborne, 20,524 bu No. 2 corn.
Schr Ætna, Buffalo, 21,700 bu corn.
Schr Jessie Scarth, Kingston, 16,301 bu corn.
Prop Annie Young, Erie, 32,537 bu corn, 250 brls pork.
Schr David Dall, Portage Lake, 200 bu oats, and sundries.

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, May 23.—Charters: To Buffalo—Prop Jay Gould, wheat, 7c; Donaldson, wheat, 6½c; Sam Flint, wheat, 6c; Ætna, corn, 6½c. To Kingston—Donaldson, D. A. Wells, Adirondac, Mont Blanc, W. F. Allen, corn, 12c. To Montreal—Prop Shickluna, corn on p. t. To Boston—Prop Oswegatchie, corn, 26c. To Port Colborne—W. J. Whaling, corn, 6½c. To Portland—Prop Fremont, corn, 26c.

MILWAUKEE, May 22.—Grain freights are dull and ½c lower, and carriers offer at 6½c for wheat to Buffalo, and 12c to Oswego. The bark Jessie Drummond takes wheat to Kingston at 12c.

The Buffalo Express, of Wednesday, contained the following items: "At Buffalo, May 22, lake freights hold steady at the advance; vessels are scarce and wanted. Charters as follows: Schr J. D. Sawyer, coal to Chicago at 75c per ton free; brig N. M. Standard, coal to Chicago at 75c per ton free; schr Elinor, coal to Port Huron at 40c per ton free.

"Shipments were made to-day of corn, oats, and malt at quotations: To New York—Wheat, 13c per bu; corn, 12c per bu; oats, 7½c per bu; barley, 10½c per bu; staves, $3.25 per ton over toll; pine lumber, $7.00 per m; black walnut, $8.50@9.00 per m; malt, 9c. To Albany—1½c wheat, corn, and barley, and 1c on oats less than to New York; pine lumber, $6.00 per m; black walnut, $7.25 per m."

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, May 23—11:40 a. m.—PASSED UP—Stmr Keweenaw; prop J. L. Hurd; barks Hans Crocker, Nelson; schrs Selkirk, Phalanope, L. M. Mason, Wm. Shupe, Wauconia, Garrett Smith, Nabob, Senator.

PASSED DOWN—Barks S. V. R. Watson, Summer Cloud, Northwest; schrs Ontario, Union Jack, Camden, Senator, Blood, E. Harman, Queen of the Lakes, Escanaba.

WIND—Southwest.

DETROIT, May 23—Evening—PASSED UP—Props Wm. Tweed, Meteor; barks Erastus Corning, Vanderbilt; schrs Charles Wall, Geo. Sherman, [illegible], Boody, Wy. Emerry, J. W. Nicholas, Division.

PASSED DOWN—Props Wenona, Sheridan; schrs West Side, Janis, Garrett, Luff, Nevada, Reed, Case.

WIND—Southwest.

Miscellaneous Notes.

The steam barge Monitor, of South Haven, is in port.

—The new schooner St. Peter, of Chicago, went out yesterday.

—The steam barge East Saginaw arrived here yesterday in tow of the tug Geo. H. Wood. Her engines are, it is supposed, of a trifling character.

—The schooner Lincoln Dall was chartered, yesterday, at 8c, for corn to Dunkirk.

—The new schooner Levi Grant is in port.

—The following despatch was received at this office yesterday:

LONDON, May 23.—The steamship Baltimore, which arrived at Southampton yesterday, en route from Baltimore to Bremen, and subsequently sailed for her destination, collided, at 12 o'clock last night, when off the town of Hastings, with an unknown steamer, and had a large hole stove in her hull. The water poured in rapidly and extinguished the fires; not, however, before the steamer had been run aground. The coast guards at Hastings immediately came to the relief, and rescued her passengers and crew. When the Baltimore went ashore she ran on a rock, and will probably go to pieces.

—The position of the schooner Wm. Young remains unchanged. No serious attempt has yet been made to relieve her.

PROPELLER MERCHANT SUNK.—The iron steamer Merchant, Captain Briggs, en route from Buffalo to Chicago, on reaching Bar Point, near the outlet of the Detroit River, struck an obstruction, causing her to go down, though not above the main deck. The Merchant is laden with merchandise for points on Lake Michigan, and of course will be more or less damaged. Mr. Brown, her first officer, came to this city for assistance, but on learning the wrecking steamer Magnet was en route to this city, he returned to meet her, when the work of raising her will be immediately commenced. The disaster occurred last night.—Detroit Tribune, 22d.

NEW CANAL BOATS.—There has been an unusually large number of new canal boats put afloat this spring, probably more than for many years past. Our Buffalo builders have turned out some twelve or fifteen, and the yards along the canal have also done well. We yesterday saw four fine new boats afloat in our river which were built at Rochester. Two of them, the James Ash, of New York, and the Mary Wood, of New York, were built by F. J. Meyer for John R. Taylor, Esq., of New York. The Charlotte, of New York, and the Dublin, of Buffalo, were built by Messrs. Meyer & Kratz, the former for Mr. Daniel Fales, of New York, and the latter for John S. Munderback, Esq., of this city. They are all of the largest class of canal boats, with high decks, of the bull-head style, being especially adapted to the oat trade, having a carrying capacity of 14,000 bu each. Their construction are said to be of the very best material and workmanship. The cost, including outfit and four mules, were about $5,400 each. Mr. Edward Gallighan had the honor of providing the first cargo for these boats, three with oats and the other malt, for New York.—Buffalo Express, May 22.

A Flying "Colossus."

From the Boston Journal.

Mr. Samuel A. King, the celebrated aeronaut of Boston, is about completing the construction of a monster balloon, which in point of size will outstrip anything of its kind ever brought into actual use in this country. It is very appropriately called the "Colossus." The body of the balloon is a perfect sphere, except that there is the usual elongation on the lower side for the neck. Its circumference is 191 feet, and its capacity is nearly 100,000 cubic feet. Only in the large cities could a sufficient supply of gas be found to fill it. Twelve hundred yards of forty-inch best Lyman mills cloth, furnished expressly for the purpose, were required in its construction, and five months have been devoted to the work, notwithstanding the fact that sewing machines materially lessened both time and labor. Four barrels of oil-varnish, of the kind generally used by Mr. King to coat his balloons and to make them impervious to the gas, were used to cover the surface of the "Colossus." The cloth is in single thickness except on the top, where it is double to secure greater strength, and to make the mammoth envelope strong in other parts there are twenty-four stays or bands running entirely around it. The name is painted upon the side in letters seven feet high. Suspended to a network of strong cords will be two cars. The upper one is intended for scientific observations, and will be fitted up with scientific instruments and for the accommodation of the observers. The lower car will contain the other passengers and the ballast. The collapsing cord, which is brought into use only when it is desirable to collapse the balloon and let out the gas suddenly, as for instance when a landing is made in a gale of wind, is sewed into a seam for the distance of seventy-five feet from the neck upward. In detaining the balloon upon the ground in alighting, three anchors will be used in place of one, which would be sufficient in the case of balloons of ordinary size. These anchors will be arranged in a peculiar manner, and in several particulars Mr. King has introduced improvements in connection with the balloon. The gas-envelope, netting, and basket will weigh 1,400 or 1,500 pounds. Filled with hydrogen gas the "Colossus" would be able to carry between 6,000 and 7,000 pounds into the air, and with carburetted hydrogen, or the common illuminating gas, which has much less buoyancy, fifteen or twenty passengers can be taken, together with scientific apparatus, and a sufficient quantity of ballast, for a long voyage. From the figures already given, it will be seen that the aeronautic craft is indeed a "Colossus." A comparison with the size of some of the other balloons frequently used in Boston by Mr. King, will assist our readers to form a better idea of its immensity. While the "Colossus" has a capacity of nearly one hundred thousand cubic feet, the "General Grant," with which Mr. King has made many ascensions, here and elsewhere, holds only fifteen thousand cubic feet. The "Queen of [illegible]" [illegible] of thirty-three thousand feet, the "Star Spangled Banner" [illegible] thousand feet, and the "Hyperion," which, on its first trip carried no less than eight persons from Boston, a distance of seventy-five miles, and on the day following made another long voyage, a capacity of sixty-five thousand feet. The new monster is a veritable giant among Mr. King's numerous family of balloons.

California.

A San Francisco correspondent writes that he has been in the neighboring counties, and found that the Republicans and Democrats alike favor the Reform ticket. In Alameda, the banner Republican county, which has a wealthy and intelligent class of voters, the situation is very encouraging. The Oakland Transcript, the organ of ex-Governor Haight, a leading Democratic journal, has cordially indorsed the reform ticket. The Oakland News, an Administration sheet, admits the strength of the ticket. Among the weekly press, the Home Journal has come out earnestly for Greeley and Brown, while the Alameda Encinal tends in the same direction.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CORNS.

Dr. STEPHENS, 121 West Washington st., over A. R. Andrews & Co.'s, 8 to 2; 80 East Twenty-second st., corner Cottage Grove-av., 4 to 8. All Right salve for aching corns. Druggists have it; 25 cts per box.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*4:50 p m	*9:00 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodat'n.	*4:50 p m	*9:20 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	†9:00 p m	§7:15 a m
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	‡9:00 p m	§7:15 a m

* Except Sunday. † Ex. Saturday. ‡ Ex. Monday. † Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. § Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Ticket office, 31 West Madison-st.

Pacific Fast Line	10:30 a m	3:15 p m
Pacific Night Express	10:00 p m	6:30 a m
Freeport and Dubuque Express	9:15 a m	2:40 p m
Freeport and Dubuque Express	9:15 p m	6:30 a m
Milwaukee Mail	8:00 a m	10:10 a m
Milwaukee Express	9:30 a m	4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	5:00 p m	7:40 p m
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	5:30 a m
Green Bay Express	9:30 a m	7:15 p m
Green Bay Express	5:00 p m	6:30 a m

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

[illegible]		
Night Express	*10:00 p m	*7:00 a m
Leavenworth Express	*10:00 p m	*7:00 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southwest corner of Madison and Canal-sts.

Mail	*6:40 a m	*9:30 p m
Special New York Express	*9:00 a m	*6:30 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	*6:30 a m
Elkhart Accommodation	*3:30 p m	*10:20 a m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays do. ‡ Mondays do.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger depot, at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of Ann and Kinzie-sts. In freight office, at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Halsted and Carroll-sts.

Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	7:30 a m	6:00 p m
Momence Accommodation	3:20 p m	9:20 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Day Express	*9:00 a m	*7:30 p m
Pacific Express	5:15 p m	6:30 a m
Fast Line	9:00 p m	7:30 a m
Mail	4:50 a m	9:30 p m
Valparaiso Accommodation	3:30 p m	9:40 a m

* Sundays excepted. † Mondays excepted. ‡ Daily. Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railways.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second st. Ticket office, 75 Canal st., corner of Madison.

Mail (via main and air line)	*5:00 a m	*8:30 p m
Day Express	*9:00 a m	*7:30 p m
Jackson Accommodation (daily)	3:30 p m	10:20 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:00 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	*6:30 a m

FOR INDIANAPOLIS, VIA PERU ROAD.

Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:30 p m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	*6:00 a m

FOR MUSKEGON AND WHITEHALL.

Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:30 p m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	*6:30 a m
St. Joe Accommodation	*3:30 p m	*10:20 a m

* Saturday excepted. † Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Ticket office, Briggs House, corner of Canal and Madison-sts. Depot, foot of Lake-st. All trains stop at Indiana-av. and Canal-st. Stations.

Mail and Express	*7:30 a m	*4:15 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a m	*3:15 p m
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a m	*3:15 p m
Forreston Passenger	*3:00 p m	*9:10 p m
Galesburg Passenger	*3:00 p m	*9:10 p m
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	4:35 p m	9:55 a m
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p m	*8:50 a m
Pacific Night Express	†9:00 p m	§7:15 a m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n.	*11:00 a m	*1:45 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n.	*6:15 p m	*7:15 a m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n.	*6:15 p m	*7:15 a m
Riverside and Hinsdale	*6:30 a m	*7:55 a m

† Mondays excepted. * Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

St. Louis Express	*7:30 a m	*8:30 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	†9:15 p m	*7:30 a m
Cairo Mail	*7:30 a m	*8:30 p m
Cairo Express	†9:15 p m	*7:30 a m
Springfield Express	*7:30 a m	*8:30 p m
Keokuk Passenger	*9:15 p m	*7:30 a m
Gilman Passenger	*4:15 p m	*9:30 a m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 a m	*7:45 a m
do do do	*8:00 a m	*8:45 a m
do do do	*12:10 p m	*1:30 p m
do do do	*3:00 p m	*1:45 p m
do do do	*5:15 p m	*6:15 p m
do do do	*6:15 p m	*7:35 p m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ‡ On Saturdays this train will leave at 3:35 p m. ** On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

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Friday Morning, May 24, 1872.

CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE.

Reduced Rates for The Weekly Chicago Tribune for the Campaign.

The country is now entering upon a Presidential Campaign which will, perhaps, be the most exciting that has been known since 1860. It is now morally certain that the only candidates in the field for the Presidency will be HORACE GREELEY and ULYSSES S. GRANT. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will support Greeley and Brown for President and Vice-President, on the Cincinnati Platform; and the weekly campaign edition will be furnished from the 15th of May to the 15th of November, or for any shorter time, at the following extremely low rates:

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ADDRESS AND RESOLUTIONS OF THE Liberal Republican Convention, Held at Cincinnati, May 1, 2, and 3, 1872.

(Official Copy.)

Address to the People of the United States.

The Administration now in power has rendered itself guilty of wanton disregard of the laws of the land, and of usurping powers not granted by the Constitution; it has acted as if the laws had binding force only for those who are governed, and not for those who govern. It has thus struck a blow at the fundamental principles of Constitutional Government, and the liberties of the citizen.

The President of the United States has openly used the powers and opportunities of his high office for the promotion of personal ends.

He has kept notoriously corrupt and unworthy men in places of power and responsibility, to the detriment of the public interest.

He has used the public service of the Government as a machinery of corruption and personal influence, and has interfered, with tyrannical arrogance, in the political affairs of States and municipalities.

He has rewarded with influential and lucrative offices men who had acquired his favor by valuable presents, thus stimulating the demoralization of our political life by his conspicuous example.

He has shown himself deplorably unequal to the tasks imposed upon him by the necessities of the country, and culpably careless of the responsibilities of his high office.

The partisans of the Administration, assuming to be the Republican party, and controlling its organization, have attempted to justify such wrongs, and palliate such abuses, to the end of maintaining partisan ascendency.

They have stood in the way of necessary investigations and indispensable reforms, pretending that no serious fault could be found with the [illegible] seeking to blind the eyes of the people.

They have kept alive the passions and resentments of the late civil war, to use them for their own advantage; they have resorted to arbitrary measures in direct conflict with the organic law, instead of appealing to the better instincts of the Southern people by restoring to them those rights, the enjoyment of which is so indispensable to a successful administration of their local affairs, and would tend to revive a patriotic and hopeful national feeling.

They have degraded themselves and the name of their party, once justly entitled to the confidence of the nation, by a base sycophancy to the dispenser of Executive power and patronage, unworthy of Republican freemen; they have sought to silence the voice of just criticism and stifle the moral sense of the people, and to subjugate public opinion by tyrannical party discipline.

They are striving to maintain themselves in authority for selfish ends by an unscrupulous use of the power which rightfully belongs to the people, and should be employed only in the service of the country.

Believing that an organization thus led and controlled can no longer be of service to the best interests of the Republic, we have resolved to make an independent appeal to the sober judgment, conscience, and patriotism of the American people.

Resolutions.

We, the Liberal Republicans of the United States in National Convention assembled at Cincinnati, proclaim the following principles as essential to just government:

1. We recognize the equality of all men before the law, and hold that it is the duty of Government, in its dealings with the people, to mete out equal and exact justice to all, of whatever nativity, race, color, or persuasion, religious or political.

2. We pledge ourselves to maintain the Union of these States, emancipation and enfranchisement, and to oppose any re-opening of the questions settled by the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments of the Constitution.

3. We demand the immediate and absolute removal of all disabilities imposed on account of the rebellion which was finally subdued seven years ago, believing that universal amnesty will result in complete pacification in all sections of the country.

4. Local self-government, with impartial suffrage, will guard the rights of all citizens more securely than any centralized power. The public welfare requires the supremacy of the civil over the military authority, and the freedom of person under the protection of the *habeas corpus*. We demand for the individual the largest liberty consistent with public order, for the State self-government, and for the Nation a return to the methods of peace and the Constitutional limitations of power.

5. The Civil Service of the Government has become a mere instrument of partisan tyranny and personal ambition, and an object of selfish greed. It is a scandal and reproach upon free institutions, and breeds a demoralization dangerous to the perpetuity of republican government.

6. We therefore regard a thorough reform of the Civil Service as one of the most pressing necessities of the hour; that honesty, capacity, and fidelity constitute the only valid claims to public employment; that the offices of the Government cease to be a matter of arbitrary favoritism and patronage, and that public station shall become again a place of honor. To this end it is imperatively required that no President shall be a candidate for re-election.

7. We demand a system of Federal taxation which shall not unnecessarily interfere with the industry of the people, and which shall provide the means necessary to pay the expenses of the Government, economically administered, the pensions, the interest on the public debt, and a moderate annual reduction of the principal thereof; and recognizing that there are, in our midst, honest but irreconcilable differences of opinion with regard to the respective systems of protection and free trade, we remit the discussion of the subject to the people in their Congressional Districts, and the decision of Congress thereon, wholly free from Executive interference or dictation.

8. The public credit must be sacredly maintained, and we denounce repudiation in every form and guise.

9. A speedy return to specie payments is demanded alike by the highest considerations of commercial morality and honest government.

10. We remember with gratitude the heroism and sacrifices and of the soldiers and sailors of the Republic, and no act of ours shall ever detract from their justly-earned fame or the full reward of their patriotism.

11. We are opposed to all further grants of land to railroads or other corporations. The public domain should be held sacred to actual settlers.

12. We hold that it is the duty of the Government, in its intercourse with foreign nations, to cultivate the friendships of peace, by treating with all on fair and equal terms, regarding it alike dishonorable either to demand what is not right or submit to what is wrong.

13. For the promotion and success of these vital principles, and the support of the candidates nominated by this Convention, we invite and cordially welcome the co-operation of all patriotic citizens, without regard to previous political affiliations.

THE SPRINGFIELD PLATFORM.

The healthful effect of the Cincinnati Convention and of its appeal to the reason of the American people was shown in the reformed language and modified tone of the resolutions of the Illinois State Convention of Wednesday. The Convention felt the pressure that was upon them. It is true that it was called together by the office-holders and office-seekers to sustain the Administration which had patronage at its disposal; but, nevertheless, the delegates, like men at a funeral, were awfully impressed with the solemnity of the occasion. They felt the necessity of a change of speech, and of a temporary laying aside of the bullying bluster and insolence of office. They had witnessed the readiness with which the country had accepted the declarations made at Cincinnati, and felt satisfied that any attempt to controvert that declaration would fail. What, therefore, was to be done?

The Administration of General Grant is on trial before the country. The abuses, frauds, corruptions, and arrogant assumptions of power by the men in office are arraigned before the people. The Cincinnati Convention had presented the crimes of the men in office, proclaimed the necessity for a change, and designated certain specific abuses in the Government which must be reformed. How were these things met by the men who met in Convention at Springfield on Wednesday? They did not challenge the truth of an allegation made at Cincinnati against the present Administration. They confined themselves to a recital of the glorious acts of the Republican party before the present Administration was elected to office. The "past acts of the Republican party" are cited with an immense flourish. Thus they proclaim that the Republican party "is the only party ever in power in this country" that destroyed African slavery! The present Administration had about as much to do with destroying slavery as it had with establishing it. Slavery was destroyed by the Republican party under Lincoln and Johnson, long before the present Administration was imposed upon the country. The Springfield Convention would have the country think that the Republican party is still engaged in destroying African slavery.

The next answer to the charges against the Administration is, that the "Republican party is the only party that questioned the dogma, that To the victors belong the spoils," and has endeavored to reform the Civil Service. However this may be with the party, how is it with Grant? How is it with the report sent by the President himself to Congress, in which it was stated by the Revenue Reform Commissioners that members of Congress had appropriated the entire patronage of the Government, and distributed it among their personal adherents and convention-packers in their States and Districts, as rewards for personal services in securing the nominations of the Congressmen? The report of a Republican Joint Committee of Congress upon the frauds in the New York Custom House, and the long list of frauds connived at by Cabinet officers, their dependents and followers, furnish abundant proof that the history of the present Administration is a libel upon the Republican party, behind whose past record they now seek shelter.

The Springfield resolutions declare, in answer to the arraignment of the Administration, that the "Republican party" suppressed the Rebellion, and has not hanged any person therefor. It is asserted also that "The National tax and the National debt have been reduced," leaving it to be inferred that the present Administration has done all this. They ignore the fact that the reduction of the debt was greater during Andrew Johnson's Administration than it has been since, and that during Johnson's term the repeal of taxes was in the proportion of three dollars to one repealed since Grant entered office.

Thus, throughout the whole platform, the State Convention withdrew, as far it could, Grant and his Cabinet, Murphy, Stocking, Babcock, Morton, Conkling, Ben Butler, Secor, Chorpenning, and the whole tribe of thieving followers and dependents, and pushed the Republican party to the front. It conceded that Grant and his Administration were wholly indefensible; that he had converted the Government into a mere personal machine for the personal profit of the men in office. Having dexterously sought to avoid the declaration of the Cincinnati Convention by ignoring the Administration, and shouting praises of the acts of Lincoln and Johnson, it then, in obedience to the requirements of the officials, voted to perpetuate Grant in office, and, of course, to perpetuate the official lives of those who urge his nomination.

The resolutions of the Convention are a cowardly evasion of the issue. Horace Greeley and Gratz Brown have had a personal participation in all that is glorious in the history of the Republican party. The issue in this campaign is Grant's Administration,—is that worthy to be perpetuated? That Administration was branded and arraigned at Cincinnati, yet this Convention dared not, in the remotest particular, venture a defence, or venture an explanation. It shouted, Great is the Republican party!

THE PROPER AGENTS OF REFORM.

The Republican State Convention, just held at Springfield, declares in its platform that, "by the fundamental principles of the Republican party, it is the right and duty of all its supporters to condemn every existing abuse in the National Government and zealously to advocate all needful reforms." It declares that Republicans, above all others, "boast of independence of thought, speech, and action." And that this independence has drawn to it the young men of the country, and repelled the "sordid and disciplined office-hunters, who would make merchandise of their fellow-men by reducing them to political slavery."

A little tenderness might have been safely shown, we think, toward those "sordid and disciplined office-hunters," since they flock as naturally into the majority party, which for twelve years past has been the Republican party, as crows muster around carrion. It would violate every principle of human nature if the majority of them had not already mustered into the Republican party. It would be a singular geographical exception if they had not mustered in full force at Springfield. Still the above resolution is an excellent one. We commend it heartily, and intend to act up to it.

It is certainly an abuse in the National Government for a Cabinet officer to order money to be paid out of the Treasury corruptly and illegally; it is a further abuse for the President first to connive at and promote such payment in advance, and then to shield, cherish, and sustain the Secretary who makes the unlawful payment; it is an abuse of the fundamental principles of Republicanism to retain, indorse, and re-elect such an Administration; and now it is easy of proof that, in indorsing Grant for renomination, the Springfield Convention violated the fundamental principles of Republicanism, as defined by itself.

From 1851 to 1857, George Chorpenning contracted to carry the mail between Sacramento and San Pedro, Cal., and Salt Lake. After being paid the full amount of his contract, he lobbied Congress and the Departments for a special allowance, and finally got a special act of Congress passed, under which Postmaster General Aaron V. Brown paid an extra allowance, amounting to $100,000. All additional claims over this were rejected, and the case was settled and closed by the Post Office Department, by the payment of this sum, during Buchanan's Administration. On the appointment of Postmaster General Holt, it was tried to induce him to reopen the matter, but the attempt failed. On the accession of Lincoln to the Presidency, Chorpenning renewed his claim before Montgomery Blair, who, whatever may be said against the Blair family, was not corrupt. He held that he could not even reopen the matter, as it had been passed upon by Congress and closed by payment by his predecessor. Chorpenning then trumped up a different claim for $81,000, asserting that certain portions of the mails had, by mistake, not been charged at their full weight. Mr. Blair considered this, and rejected it. When Randall became Postmaster General, Chorpenning tried him, but was unceremoniously spurned. Even when the indefatigable Chorpenning had obtained from President Johnson an order that Randall should reopen the case and examine the facts anew, he resolutely refused to do it.

At this point Chorpenning succeeded in enlisting the friendly interest of General Grant. Through his influence, President Johnson again directed the Postmaster General to reopen the case. Mr. Randall thereupon submitted the matter to Attorney General Stanbery, who decided that the President had no power to order the case reopened. All this fidelity to duty and to the Treasury was displayed by a Cabinet whom our Springfield Convention would style "Copperhead."

Chorpenning next went before the Court of Claims. By this time a "Ring" had been formed, and the claims had grown to $176,000. The Court rejected the claim, and held the decision of Postmaster General Brown, made ten years before, to be final. Chorpenning then applied to the Committee on Claims of the House of Representatives for $176,000, but failed.

Thus far one of the chief obstacles to the payment of the claim had been Mr. McClellan, Second Assistant Postmaster General. Singularly enough, autograph letters from General Grant to Andrew Johnson appear at about this time, asking for the removal of McClellan as a "Radical," and recommending the appointment of General Giles A. Smith. President Johnson, however, demurred, and so Chorpenning had to wait until Grant himself came in power. Then he at once appointed Creswell, whose law-partner, George Earle, was the attorney of the Chorpenning Ring, to be Postmaster General. Creswell appointed Earle himself the attorney of the Chorpenning Ring, his First Assistant Postmaster General, and General Giles A. Smith, Grant's candidate, his Second Assistant, with special control of the contract office. An acceptable Auditor was appointed in the Treasury Department.

Thus, with the pipe all laid, Creswell sat down to write a requisition on the Treasury for the Chorpenning claim. But, now that the wheels were so thoroughly greased, no such paltry sum as the original $81,000, nor even the $176,000 to which the claim had afterward grown, would satisfy the expansive soul of Chorpenning. The Postmaster General's requisition on the Treasury was signed for the enormous sum of $443,000. It was presented to the Sixth Auditor of the Treasury, Judge Martin, and was about to have been passed by him, when a clerk in his bureau divulged the facts to Mr. Dawes, now Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, who had barely time to spring the subject before Congress, and recite the facts above set forth, whereupon both Houses of Congress promptly passed a resolution forbidding its payment. This constituted the tenth official rejection of the claim, and its second rejection by Congress.

Congress is still so conscious of the unscrupulous and powerful nature of the combination waiting for the payment of the Chorpenning claim that it affixes a standing proviso to appropriations, "Provided that none of the fund so appropriated shall be applied to the payment of the Chorpenning claim."

No one can consider these facts without seeing that this claim was upon the very verge of being paid, through the direct influence of a Ring, of whom Creswell, Earle, and Smith were the leading members, and that the President himself was thwarted in his scheme when Congress, by its omnipotent fiat, shut down on the ten-times condemned fraud. The Secor fraud was of exactly the same character, and would have been stopped in the same manner by the fiat of Congress if some faithful clerk in the Navy Department had informed Congress of the affair before it had been paid. Both were old, shameless swindles,—the Chorpenning claim the oldest and most unprincipled of the two. Creswell is the hero of both, and the President shares the glory of both.

We can compress within one article but one or two of the scores of grounds on which, according to the platform of the Springfield Convention, we are bound to attack Grant's Administration. Now let us see if the managers of the Springfield Convention will, on the stump, defend President Grant's share in the Chorpenning and Secor swindles? Or will they condemn every existing abuse by advocating the re-election of the men who have made corruption historical.

A TARDY REPENTANCE.

The necessity for the Cincinnati Convention, and for the organization of the Liberal Republican party, is proven every day by the official acts of the Administration and its followers. At the outset, the bare mention of corruptions and abuses was scouted at as an insult to the Republican party. Any effort to investigate these abuses was suppressed, and the movers of investigations were punished in every possible manner known to party managers of the stripe of Conkling, Morton & Co. The best men in the party, and some of its founders, were threatened with ostracism for daring to assert that the King could do wrong; and, when public opinion at last became so strong that investigation could no longer be stayed, Committees were so framed that investigations were a mere formality, and the reports only the verdicts of a packed jury. When the call for the Cincinnati Convention appeared, the same hue and cry was raised, abuses were denied, charges of corruption were laughed at. Preparations were made to drive every man who went to Cincinnati out of the party. But the Cincinnati Convention was held, nevertheless. It promulgated its platform of principles, and stated concisely and directly the shortcomings of the Administration, the corruptions which it had fostered, and the abuses which it had practiced, and it nominated a man whose whole life has been a protest against political corruptions and abuses, to carry its standard.

Almost immediately it became apparent that the nomination was a strong one, and day by day it gathered new elements of strength. It aroused popular enthusiasm throughout the entire country. It developed weak spots in the ranks of the Administration party itself. For a day or two an attempt was made to laugh the matter away, but it soon grew too serious for laughter. Before the Cincinnati nomination was three days old, it was apparent that the people were in earnest in demanding Reform, and that, unless some desperate effort was made, Grant's managers could not nominate him at Philadelphia. The Post Offices, and Custom-Houses, and party patronage were endangered, and the only way out of their troubles was the acknowledgment that the Cincinnati Reformers were right. Before that Convention, it will be remembered that there were no abuses, no corruptions, no necessity for Reform. After the Convention, both the abuses and the necessity of correcting them were acknowledged. The knot was untied by cutting it, and now scarcely a day elapses that the Administration is not engaged in confessing to the charges against it. The Cincinnati platform has been made the basis of every Grant platform in every State that has held a Convention since it was adopted; and in New York, under Conkling's management, an almost literal transcript was made of it, plank by plank. The Cincinnati platform has been virtually ratified by the office-holders. They have confessed to the abuses of power which are charged against them, and, having thus publicly made confession of faults, which they denied before, the President and his followers have now actively commenced operations, according to the programme laid down at Cincinnati. The Cincinnati platform protested against the corruptions which have been engendered of nepotism, and straightway the President orders the resignation of Brother-in-Law Casey, who has managed the Custom House at New Orleans in the interests of Brother-in-Law Grant, and has yielded its patronage and its influence in illegal interference with State politics. The Cincinnati platform protested against any further oppression of the South for political offences; and immediately the Administration party rush an Amnesty bill through removing political disabilities from thousands of Southern men. The Cincinnati platform pronounced in favor of the equality of all men, without regard to race or color; and straightway the House passes a Civil Rights bill, without even the courtesy of waiting until its author was present. The Cincinnati platform demanded that, in our intercourse with foreign nations, we should so regulate our affairs as to do no injustice and submit to no wrong; whereupon the results of two years' blundering and stupid diplomacy are tumbled into the Senate, so that the country may be set right upon the Alabama business.

We may expect more of this between now and November. The next five months will seriously affect Post Office, Custom House, and Internal Revenue perquisites. We may look for an interval of honesty and for a perfect mania for Reform, and it is not impossible that we may have five months of good Government. But it is a poor kind of repentance that is made under compulsion, or upon a death-bed. The motives too apparent. Even if it implies sincere regret for the past, it gives no guarantees for the future. It is so transparent that the wayfaring man, though a fool, can see through it. It won't make votes. It cannot gain adherents among honest men. It was only when the Devil was very sick that he expressed a desire to turn monk, and, when he got well, he returned to his old practices. We would not willingly place a single obstacle in the way of a man who really wants to be honest, but we put no faith in the sincerity of that man who is honest because he is compelled to be. The repentance has come too late.

AMNESTY.

The Cincinnati Convention declared for General Amnesty. The Administration leaders in Congress had repeatedly declared they would not pass an Amnesty bill. But the response from all parts of the country to the Cincinnati address was not to be mistaken, and so, three weeks after the nomination of Greeley, the Senate, which had so often sworn never to admit unrepentant rebels to office, took up and passed the Amnesty bill.

The whole number of persons now disfranchised by the Fourteenth Amendment is less than 500, and, with few exceptions, they are inconsequential in character. But the great work has been wrought. The Administration leaders have been compelled, by the public sentiment evoked at Cincinnati, to do this act of grace and pardon. The men who sneered at Horace Greeley's sympathy for the disfranchised have hastened to vote for amnesty. The men who talked so loudly and vehemently, three weeks ago, of unrepentant rebels, on Wednesday voted to make Alexander H. Stephens, the Vice President of the Rebel Confederacy, eligible to the Presidency of the United States. The Senatorial caucus repudiated its own decree in a desperate attempt to place Grant on Greeley's platform of General Amnesty.

The unusual spectacle of a periodical like *Harper's Weekly*, ostensibly devoted to literature, art, and polite miscellany, but really filled from week to week with abuse of Mr. Greeley, both in its editorials, contributions, and caricatures, can easily be accounted for. In 1844, Mr. James Harper, then at the head of the firm, was the Native American candidate, or, in the political parlance of a later day, the Know-Nothing candidate, for Mayor of New York, the Democratic candidate being John I. Coddington. The Democrats being in the majority, the Natives planned to disband the Whig organization, and, fusing with it, elect Mr. Harper. Mr. Greeley was an inflexible opposer of Know-Nothingism, and he brought all his influence to bear against the movement through the columns of the *Tribune*, and brought out a distinguished Whig candidate, Morris Franklin, against him, which seriously jeopardized Harper's election. From that day to this, the Harpers have lost no opportunity of villifying Mr. Greeley. The voters of the country should understand that this animosity [illegible] grows out of his implacable hatred of Know-Nothingism, and his firmly-rooted conviction that every man should share equally in the blessings of this Government, and should not be discriminated against because he is of foreign birth.

The London *Daily News*, whose views on American questions are generally more intelligent than those of any other English paper, discussing the chances of Mr. Greeley's election, says:

> Moreover, he has personal enemies everywhere, for it may safely be said that wherever in the United States there is a Ring, a corrupt clique, a hungry office-seeker, an incapable office-holder, a party which would make the interest of the country serve a private end, there are so many enemies of Mr. Greeley.

And, on the other hand, wherever there is a clique with an axe to grind, whether by legislation in Congress, or by treaties of annexation with San Domingo, or by orders on the Treasury for bogus claims, or by syndicate conspiracies by bankers to rob the Treasury of vast sums under pretence of borrowing money at lower rates than it can be borrowed for, or by General Order taxes on importers, or by any other of the thousand-and-one modes of getting something for nothing which have distinguished the sharp friends of General Grant, there General Grant has his friends. This is a free country. Let the American people take whichever suits them best.

The Chicago *Journal*, in its last issue, publishes a parody on "The House that Jack Built," which commences as follows:

> THE UNITED STATES.
> This is the house that George built.
> UNITED STATES TREASURY.
> This is the malt that lay in the house that George built.
> GRANT'S ADMINISTRATION.
> This is the rat that ate the malt that lay in the house that George built.
> REFORM.
> This is the cat that killed the rat that ate the malt that lay in the house that George built.

And so on through a half-dozen more paragraphs, showing that the Cincinnati Convention triumphed over party spirit by uniting the people under the leadership of Mr. Greeley. The recent partnership between the *Times* and the *Journal* has seriously muddled the wits of the latter; or are we really to understand the *Journal* as stating its belief that General Grant's Administration fleeced the United States Treasury, and that it was overthrown by the Reform movement on that account? Is this what the *Journal* calls backing of its friends?

The New York *Tribune*, in its exposition of the milk business in New York City, shows that the actual receipts of milk are 74,800 gallons daily, and that 93,000 gallons are daily purchased as milk. Assuming an average of 25 per cent water and other adulterations, the people of that city are daily defrauded out of $7,480, or $2,700,000 per year. As the leading authorities, like Drs. Doremus and Draper, state that man cannot survive without the peculiar property and nourishment which are found abundantly in pure milk, the hygienic prospects of the New Yorkers are not particularly cheerful.

The Tazewell County (Ill.) *Republican*, edited by a Postmaster, is a strong supporter of Grant, and insists that he cannot be defeated because "he will receive the largest *relative* vote given to any candidate since Monroe." It is possible that a relative may soon investigate that Post Office.

The County Jail.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Some time since I saw a communication in your valuable journal, concerning the bad and foul air in our County Jail. I made an inspection of the same to-day, and tongue cannot express the sufferings that the unfortunate inmates undergo. The authorities do not allow them any exercise, and they are actually dying for the want of fresh air. They place three in a cell 5x10, which is almost as bad as the celebrated Black Hole of Calcutta. Will not our Board of Health look into this matter, and let us have some change made? This is one of the greatest faults of America,—her bad management of jails. For the sake of humanity, let us have some reform. As for water, it is disgusting to see the prisoners drink from the same pipe that they use for a water-closet. If any one doubts this let him go and inspect this hell-hole for himself.

Will the worthy jailer explain how those beer barrels came into the jail? It looks very strange to see such ornaments in a prison.

CHICAGO, May 23. HUMANITY.

THE CAMPAIGN.

The Grand Uprising for Greeley and Brown.

Liberal Republican Sentiment in Various Quarters.

Voice of the Democratic People and Papers.

The German Press on the Cincinnati Nominations.

Mr. Greeley's Strength Before the People in Previous Elections.

Democratic Views.

KANKAKEE, Ill., May 22.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I hope you will excuse a Democrat for asking the privilege of making a few remarks through your widely circulated paper.

The fact is, Democrats are becoming disgusted at the course the Chicago *Times* is taking, and are turning to THE TRIBUNE for the sentiments which they wish to see advocated.

The *Times* was once high authority among Democrats; they looked upon it as the oracle of their faith; but no one will sincerely deny that, by its inconstant and wavering course for the last six months, it has considerably lowered its influence with the Democratic party. It gave its adherence to the Liberal movement, and supported it, to the satisfaction of the Democracy, until it had committed itself and the party; but then, at the moment when victory already loomed in sight, without a rational reason, abandoned it. This it is that disgusts me, and not only me, but the party generally.

The Democracy of Illinois have expressed their intention of co-operating with the Liberal Republicans for the purpose of securing an honest and constitutional Government, and there need be no fears that the treachery of the *Times* can influence them to turn from that determination.

There is nothing in the platform adopted by the Cincinnati Convention, nor in the candidates nominated, that should cause Democrats to turn away. We asked for a Liberal platform and a Liberal Republican for a candidate. Our request has been granted.

I feel confident that the Democratic National Convention, after having surveyed the inclination of the party throughout the Union, will indorse the nomination of Greeley and Brown. Should it do so, there would be very little doubt of their election. Should it, looking through a glass of prejudice and self-interest, see fit to make another nomination, I fear the Democratic party would be irreconcilably divided against itself.

The Kankakee County Democracy are, notwithstanding the *Times*, for Greeley and Brown, and they look hopefully forward to their indorsement by the Baltimore Convention. The Liberal Republicans are growing in numbers here, and developing strength really surprising.

A DEMOCRAT.

Republican Sentiment.

From the New York Tribune.

> The *Tribune* is the only Republican journal in the State that hangs out the Greeley flag.—*Democratic organ.*

Every journalist in the State recalls the names of the Genesee Valley *Free Press*, Yates County *Chronicle*, Greenpoint *True Republican*, Ahwaga *Chief*, and perhaps others of weight, as already supporting the Cincinnati ticket without reservations, and each representing a heavy Republican district.

From the New York Herald.

The Yates County (N. Y.) *Chronicle* (Republican) goes for Greeley.

From the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Eagle.

The Brooklyn *Times*, the old, reliable Administration paper of Brooklyn, comes out moderately but firmly for Greeley, and thus leaves Grant virtually without an organ in Kings County.

Jerseyville, Ill., (May 20), Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.

The Cincinnati nomination has certainly produced a complete revolution in politics here. When I say revolution here, I mean the Republican party, with which I have been identified since the war. The reason of this is evident. Corruption and shameful mismanagement of governmental affairs have ruined our country, and now leave us no hope except from the Cincinnati nominee. There is a large Liberal element here, who openly denounce Grant as the sole cause of all our misfortunes. Amongst the number of Liberal Republicans who favor the straight-out ticket, Greeley and Brown, I would mention the names of several leading Republicans, such as the Hon. Benjamin Wedding, Dr. Miles, D. Nail, G. W. Ware, the Hon. M. Robbins Bunker, and the Hon. G. W. Warren. These have all heretofore been leaders of our Republican movements here, and, with their support, we feel confident that the Gift-Taker will give place to Greeley and Brown. Very respectfully, yours,

GEORGE W. SIMPSON.

From the St. Louis Republican.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Liberal Republicans of Crawford County, Kansas, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

> 1. *Resolved*, That we heartily indorse the nominees [illegible] Greeley and Brown as evidence that the people outside of party are determined to take the administration of the Government out of the hands of the military despot at Washington.
>
> 2. *Resolved*, That U. S. Grant has forfeited the confidence of the people of the United States by surrendering the control of his administration to the money-power of the country, while Horace Greeley has so demeaned himself, through a long and eventful political life, that even his enemies have never called in question his honesty. F. R. RUSSELL, Chairman.
>
> M. H. WIGGINS, Secretary.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Some of the Grant papers felicitate themselves that all is lovely in that organization; that there is no trouble, no division in its ranks; that the great Gift-Taker will receive the nearly unanimous vote of the Republican party, and that Mr. Greeley will obtain no support. The proof is, that the Republican press, and particularly the country portion of it, are all staunch for Grant. The country Republican papers are generally edited by the county printing, and by little sops of patronage which are thrown to them from the ring politicians at the county seats, who are interested in preserving the party ranks unbroken. Among the great Republican city press, the largest and most influential in the West, as well as in New York, Pennsylvania, and New England, will give their best exertions to the Cincinnati ticket if it is indorsed at Baltimore. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, which is for Greeley, has more subscribers than all the rest of the Republican press in Illinois, outside of Chicago. The New York *Tribune*, with its two hundred thousand weekly and thirty thousand daily subscribers, reaches more Republicans than all the other Republican weeklies in New York, if we exclude the city press. It thus appears that the "regular organization" has really lost its ablest and most widely circulated Republican papers. When the election takes place, we shall see the effect of the two hundred thousand weekly New York *Tribunes* and of its namesake at Chicago.

The writer of this personally knows, among his limited number of acquaintances, twelve Republican gentlemen, all residing in a country township, a few miles from the city, whose votes are certain for the Cincinnati nominee. Our experience is the experience of others, and the township to which we allude is but a specimen of the rest of the State.

In New York State the Fenton wing of the Republican party, which is nearly, if not quite, as large as the Conkling wing, will support Greeley and Brown in a mass. We have seen a letter from a well-posted politician in New York, who says he does not exaggerate when he remarks that, if there are but two candidates, Greeley's majority will be more than 100,000 in the Empire State. There is a mighty surge in the same direction in New England and Pennsylvania, and throughout the West.

Alabama for Greeley.

Washington Correspondence of the New York Journal of Commerce.

A number of the most prominent bankers and merchants of Mobile passing through this city on their way to New York, on railroad matters and other business, say they are certain that the State of Alabama will give a very large majority for Mr. Greeley, whether the Baltimore Convention nominates him or not. They say they have not seen so much enthusiasm in Alabama politics for many years, and that whites and blacks declare for Greeley with surprising unanimity.

Voice of the Democratic Press.

From the Joliet (Ill.) Signal.

There is little doubt that delegates from all the reconstructed States, together with those from Ohio, Pennsylvania, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, Missouri, Michigan, and the New England States, will be for Greeley and Brown and reform.

Illinois, then, with her twenty-one electoral votes and forty-two delegates, should not hold back, but come up to the work manfully. Let good men in each county,—men who appreciate the situation, and who wish to see the country redeemed from the blight and mildew of Grant Radicalism and military rule, be sent as delegates to the approaching Democratic State Convention. Let this be done, and Illinois will follow the Empire State and noble Tennessee, and be enrolled in favor of freedom and reform, as against the rule of thieves and despots.

From the Lafayette (Ind.) Dispatch.

Greeley or Grant! That's the question, stripped of all humbuggery, that Democrats have to consider. Our leaders have told us, and told us the truth, too, that the Democratic party, single-handed and alone, cannot elect its candidate for President, and for that reason they gave aid and comfort to the Liberal Reform movement, which culminated in the Cincinnati Convention and the nomination of Horace Greeley for President.

The rank and file of the Democratic party understand their leaders as well as the leaders understand themselves, and, we think, some of them a good deal better. The whole trouble with most of those gentlemen lies in the fact that *they didn't get their man.* That's what's the matter!! Every one of them had a candidate. The Chicago *Times* was for Judge Davis. The New York *World* for Adams. Belmont for Adams. Dan Voorhees for Davis.

But neither Davis or Adams were nominated, and now we are told that a straight-out Democrat must must be put on the track. And what for? *Way, to elect Grant, of course.* If the Chicago *Times*, the New York *World*, Belmont, or Dan Voorhees will tell us how a Democrat could, consistently with his principles, vote for either Adams or Davis, we will tell them how he can vote for Horace Greeley.

If there is any trouble in the Democratic party at this time, the men who claim to be and have been recognized as the leaders, are responsible for the whole of it. Immediately following the Missouri pronunciamento, they industriously set to work educating the rank and file of the party up to the point of supporting the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention, provided he was put upon a sound platform. They conceded the candidate to be a man who had formerly acted with the Republican party, not a Democrat. Principles, not men, was what they wanted. The masses of the Democratic party indorse the platform. They believe in it, and want to vote for it, and, if any of the leaders now desire to crawfish, simply because they don't like Horace Greeley's Democracy as well as they did Davis' and Adams', all they need to do is to stand aside and let better men take their places. They haven't been much of a success, for the last twelve years, anyway.

We repeat that the leaders of the party are responsible for the situation. If we cannot unite on Greeley, we cannot unite on any one, and unless there is a union of Democrats and Liberal Republicans, upon the basis of the Cincinnati platform, Grant will be the next President.

Greeley or Grant! We say Greeley!

From the St. Paul (Minn.) Pioneer.

The tide of political sentiment seems just now to be flowing strongly Greeley-ward. So largely are Republicans declaring their preference for him over the fore ordained nominee of the Philadelphia Convention, that if the defection is working elsewhere as it is in this neighborhood, there will be none but the office-holders left to vote for Grant, or whoever the Convention may make his substitute. Judging from numerous comings-out hereabouts recently, there is a powerful spirit at work for the white-coated philosopher among the Democracy also, the large majority of whom announce their intention to cheerfully support him in the event of his confirmation by the Baltimore Convention, and declare their belief that, on the "half a loaf or no bread principle," it will be the true policy of the Convention either to make no nominations at all, or adopt those of the Liberal Republicans.

From the Memphis (Tenn.) Avalanche.

Let the people of the South neither deceive themselves nor permit others to deceive them. The support and election of Horace Greeley for President should be placed upon higher grounds than those occupied by certain journals and leaders of the Democratic party. Indeed, we believe the people of the South do and will support Horace Greeley for President, because his election is demanded by those who are tired of military government and its despotic, as well as corrupt and corrupting, influences. But we are told by many Democrats and Conservatives that they support Greeley, and will do all they can to elect him, not only because he will restore the civil power to its constitutional place in the administration of government in time of peace; and not only because he will make a better President than Grant, but because his election will prepare the way for the Democratic party, as a party, to succeed in power hereafter. Let us not be deluded by such a hope, nor deceived by such a false promise. The Democratic party, as a National political organization, has ceased to exist. It has lived out its days of usefulness and its vitality, and we believe the South will be wise enough to recognize the fact of its past existence, and make this the point from which they will commence the building up of a new political party of the present, which will be able to solve vigorously and successfully the problems of the new order of things. Before the Cincinnati Convention developed the Liberal Republican movement into the tangible shape of a Presidential ticket, the *Avalanche* did not hesitate to declare that the Passive Policy of the Western Democracy was good, so far as it went, but the South, looking to a restoration of national and commercial prosperity, and of political equality in the Republic, must sever her connection with the old Democratic party and make new political alliances. The nomination of Greeley and Brown was a happy response to the popular demand, and their spontaneous indorsement by the people in every section of the Union, was a grand and patriotic demonstration in advance of party leaders. The Liberal Republican movement has, by the nomination of Greeley, made legible fissures from one end to the other in the old political parties, and the splitting asunder and making fragments of both will be the work to be done in the campaign. The old Democratic and the Radical party, which arrayed as political organizations the people against each other before, during and since the war, must be removed from the sight of the nation as unfriendly to the restoration of its peace, its integrity, and its prosperity. * * *

The support of the *Avalanche* is, therefore, given to the election of Greeley, for a higher, and, we think, a better purpose than to merely elect a President; for a higher purpose than to restore the Democratic party to power; for a broader purpose than to merely defeat Grant; for none of these things would of themselves influence us to do so—but the *Avalanche* supports Greeley because his election will lead to a restoration of peace, of a national sentiment, of commercial prosperity, and political power, and the full recognition of the South as a part of the Republic on terms of equality with the North and the West.

From the Harrisonville (Mo.) Courier.

We call on the true, patriotic Democrats of the North and West to stand firm for Greeley and Brown. The election of a straight Democratic ticket is not possible, if nominated; the nomination of better men than Greeley and Brown, by a politicians' convention, is impossible. Let the friends of the South, the supporters of constitutional rights, the advocates of State sovereignty, be on hand when these States select delegates to the Baltimore Convention, and send only such men as will stand firm by the only movement that can restore to the South her lost rights under the Constitution, annihilate Radicalism, and secure an economical Government. Let every man go to Baltimore instructed to ratify the nomination of Greeley and Brown, or adjourn without action. * * *

We notice many of our Democratic exchanges announcing their determination of awaiting the action of the Baltimore Convention. For ourself, we hold our personal honor higher than our party fealty, and having pledged ourself and our influence—what little we may claim,—to the success of the Liberal movement, we shall step out in advance of the Baltimore Convention, and, instead of awaiting its action, do all we can to direct its course, and, if our efforts should be seconded by the gigantic power of the press that has so liberally contributed to the Liberal movement so far, the result of the Baltimore Convention will be either the ratification of Greeley and Brown or an adjournment without action.

We want every Democratic paper in the State that has the good of the country at heart, to advance their standards to the front, and wield their vast influence to have Missouri represented in the Baltimore Convention by Greeley and Brown men. "Every road from Greeley leads to Grant," therefore choose ye.

It is manifest to every one at all acquainted with public sentiment in Virginia, that nine-tenths of the Conservative masses are opposed to the nomination of a Democratic ticket, and are in favor of the Liberal ticket nominated at Cincinnati. The sentiment hereabouts is almost unanimous on those two points, and the indications all point to a like unanimity among Conservatives in all other portions of the State. If a popular vote could be taken to-day in this State as to whether the Cincinnati ticket should be supported by the Conservatives, we believe it would be determined in the affirmative by the most decisive and overwhelming vote ever cast for any proposition. This being the case the people ought to make a point of selecting to their Convention delegates known to be in full sympathy and accord with them, and when those delegates assemble in Convention, they ought, if they decide to send delegates to the National Democratic Convention, to make a point of choosing as delegates persons known to hold the same opinion. To clinch the nail, and to protect us against artful managers and political schemers, the delegates appointed should be instructed. Doubtless the first important question that will be decided by the Baltimore Convention will be—shall a Democratic ticket, or any third ticket, be put in the field? Our delegates ought to be instructed to vote against the presentation of such a ticket, and further instructed to retire from the Convention if that body should decide in favor of presenting such a ticket. Should the Baltimore Convention object to admitting delegates thus instructed, all they will have to do will be to make the objection, and our delegates can retire. No one can complain, should they, in pursuance of their instructions, retire in the contingency (remote, we hope,) of the determination of the Convention to nominate a third ticket.

If the Baltimore Convention so wills, it can be powerfully instrumental in enabling us to rid the country of its present rulers, and to put better men in power. Upon that line we think the Conservatives of Virginia will cheerfully co-operate with that Convention; but we do not believe their co-operation can be counted upon if that Convention should foolishly determine to assure the election of Grant by nominating a third ticket.

From the Selma (Ala.) Argus.

We believe that "All the roads that lead from Greeley lead to Grant."

We believe that a speedy change in the Federal Administration is necessary to the safety of the Southern people.

We believe that in the Liberal Republican movement, with its promises to the States of local self-government, and to "the nation of a return to the methods of peace and the Constitutional limitations of power," is the only hope of the South.

We believe that the election of the candidates of the Cincinnati Convention will restore "the supremacy of the civil over the military authority," secure "freedom of person under the protection of the *habeas corpus*," and guarantee to the citizens of all sections "the largest liberty consistent with public order."

And, believing thus, we put at the head of our columns the names of Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown, and shall support these gentlemen for the offices of President and Vice President respectively.

From the New Orleans Times.

Mr. D. W. Voorhees, of Indiana, who recently assailed the record of Horace Greeley, on the floor of Congress, made the common error of Northern politicians and orators of a certain school, in imagining that he could enlist the old prejudices and passions of the Southern people against their ancient political adversaries, who were arrayed against them on questions antedating the war, and on the incidents of that war. It was an easy task to show that Mr. Greeley had been opposed to the South in his general political principles and politics.

All these incidents of Mr. Greeley's career are well known to our Southern people, yet they fail to excite any of the passions upon which Mr. Voorhees seeks to play; because all just, sensible and generous persons in the South have dismissed from their minds, hearts, and memories all the old quarrels and topics which led to the war, and all the exciting and violent incidents which it provoked.

The Southern people have had too sad an experience of the folly of trusting to the mere professions of politicians, and of applying party and political tests to determine the worth of public men. They begin to estimate at their proper value their virtues of honesty, sincerity, generosity and benevolence, and to obtain these qualities in the highest office of the Republic they are willing even to subordinate their political ideas and sentiments, much more than prejudices, on such questions as may engage public discussion.

In fine, the heart and mind of the next President of the United States interest our people far more than his political platform or his history.

From the Bowling Green (Ky.) Pantagraph.

Those newspapers which advocate the nomination of a Democratic ticket are already publishing columns of figures to prove that such a ticket can certainly be elected. We "know how it is ourself." In 1868 we produced the same sort of figures, and thought we had proved beyond cavil that Seymour would beat Grant two to one. But somehow or other—by some sort of hocus pocus—the result at the polls rather weakened our faith in the old adage that figures can't lie.

From the Dubuque (Iowa) Telegraph.

The Democrats of Illinois are at last opening the eyes of their understanding to the character of the Chicago *Times*. That paper has lost 50 per cent of its circulation in a month, according to an acknowledgment of its own. Well, it was high time. They should have understood its character ten years ago, when it patted the Administration on the back for its course in depriving Democratic editors and other Democrats of reputed influence, of their liberty.

The Democracy of Illinois leniently forgave its treachery and hypocrisy, and nurtured it, only to have it become a more formidable enemy to their party and to themselves, as it has now become. We, who knew its character all along, feel like saying to the Democracy of Illinois, It served you right. You supported the *Times* when it added weight to the blow struck at the personal liberty of some of your tried and trusted leaders, to say nothing of others outside of Illinois. What better can you now expect but the same betrayal of party interests which you favored ten years ago. The *Times* served you right, we say again, and we hope the Chicago *Times* will give you a good strong dose of its Democracy, for it seems that nothing else will restore you to political health, and to a proper appreciation of your time-serving organ.

The German Press and the Cincinnati Nominees.

From the New York Tribune, May 21.

The following is a list as complete as it is possible to prepare at present of the German journals published in the different States of the Union which support and indorse the Liberal Republican Reform movement and the nominations of the Cincinnati Convention. The list is composed of Republican and Democratic daily papers, and most of these are journals of extensive circulation and marked political influence. A portion of the Democratic journals, which will subject their course to the decision of the coming Democratic National Convention at Baltimore, urge that this Convention indorse the Cincinnati nomination, while the others indorse these nominations without reserve:

REPUBLICAN.

Westliche Post, St. Louis.	Milwaukee Herald.
Wachter am Erie, Cleveland, O.	Cleveland Germania.
Cleveland Anzeiger.	Pittsburger Volksblatt.

DEMOCRATIC.

New Orleans Deutsche Zeitung.	New Yorker Journal, New York City.
Detroit Abend Post.	California Demokrat, San Francisco.
Westbote, Columbus, O.	Nebraska Staats Zeitung.
Buffalo Volksfreund.	Baltimore Correspondent.
Buffalo Demokrat.	Pittsburger Republikaner.
Deutsche Zeitung, Davenport, Ill.	Evansville Demokrat.
Deutsche Zeitung, Charleston, S. C.	Syracuse Central Demokrat.
Chicagoer Union, Chicago.	N. Y. Tages Nachrichten, New York City.
New Jersey Volksmann, Newark, N. J.	
Peoria Demokrat.	

INDEPENDENT.

Freie Presse, Chicago.	Albany Freie Blatter.
Michigan Volksblatt, Detroit.	Omaha Beobachter.
Galveston Union.	Fremont Courier, Ohio.
Minnesota Volks Zeitung.	Louisville Anzeiger.

DEMOCRATIC JOURNALS OPPOSING THE CINCINNATI NOMINATIONS.

N. Y. Staats Zeitung, N. Y. City.	Anzeiger des Westens, St. Louis.
	Cincinnati Volksfreund.

The last named paper will, however, support the Cincinnati nominations if they are indorsed in Baltimore, but urges that no such action should be taken.

REPUBLICAN GERMAN JOURNALS OPPOSING THE NOMINATIONS.

Illinois Staats Zeitung, Chicago.	The Freie [illegible]
Louisville Volksblatt.	Washington [illegible]
Baltimore Wecker.	Missouri Staats Zeitung.

The rest of the German papers, like the New York *Demokrat* (Rep.), are not outspoken on the subject, and "wait for something to turn up," or, at least, are awaiting the results of the approaching Conventions. Or they are looking for certain political combinations, which may shape their future course.

Mr. Greeley's Political Strength.

From the Buffalo Courier (Democratic).

One of the arguments used against Mr. Greeley's availability as a candidate in the pending canvass is, that, while he has probably achieved more notoriety than almost any other man in the country, he lacks that strong hold upon the people which will induce them to vote for him. We are told that, while the masses admire his courage, concede his great ability, and have no doubt of his honesty, they laugh at his eccentricities and will refuse him their suffrages. In proof of his lack of personal strength, it is asserted that, in every instance where he has been brought forward as a candidate, he has run largely behind his ticket. So often and so positively has this been stated, without contradiction, that thousands have accepted it as true, and have been forced to fall back upon the answer that Mr. Greeley's great strength lay outside of his own State, and in the Great West.

It will surprise such people to learn that the above statement is very far from being true, and that, instead of running behind his ticket when he has been a candidate, Mr. Greeley has either run fully up to or ahead of it. The New York *Tribune* gives the returns of all the canvasses in which Mr. Greeley has sought the suffrages of his fellow-citizens, and from them we gather the following facts: In 1848 he ran for Congress to fill a vacancy in the Eighth District. At the same time General Taylor ran for President, and James Brooks, then a Whig, ran for the full term. The result was that General Taylor received 10,066 votes, Mr. Brooks 9,769, and Mr. Greeley 9,992. In 1866 he ran again for Congress, in the Fourth District, Fenton being a candidate for Governor. The latter received 3,433 votes, and Mr. Greeley 3,743. In 1869, three of the candidates on the Republican State ticket having declined, the State Central Committee filled up the ticket, Mr. Greeley being put on as a candidate for Comptroller. There was no hope of success, and consequently but little effort was made in its behalf. Mr. Sigel, who was at the head of the ticket, received a large German vote irrespective of party, and next to him Mr. Greeley led the ticket, as appears by the following official returns:

Secretary	General Franz Sigel	316,783
Comptroller	Horace Greeley	307,868
Treasurer	Thomas I. Chatfield	306,800
Attorney General	Martin I. Townsend	306,132
State Engineer	William B. Taylor	307,397
Canal Commissioner	Stephen T. Hyat	306,882
Prison Inspector	Daniel D. Conger	307,238
Judge of Appeals	Charles Mason	290,288
Judge of Appeals	Lewis B. Woodruff	289,934

In 1870 Mr. Greeley again ran for Congress, against Hon. S. S. Cox, in the Fifth District. Seward L. Woodford was the Republican candidate for Governor, and, notwithstanding a strong personal opposition to Mr. Greeley by the Revenue-Reformers, aided by the New York *Evening Post*, he received 8,208 votes, while Mr. Woodford received but 7,963.

The above record shows that, instead of lacking personal strength, Mr. Greeley has, in almost every instance, run ahead of his ticket, and that he is really a popular candidate in the city, and among the people where he is best known personally. We claim, however, that in none of the canvasses we have mentioned, was there a fair test of his popularity among the masses. We are told that "a prophet is without honor in his own country," and so it is with Mr. Greeley, politically, to a great extent in the City of New York. His chief strength lies outside the State. In the West and South no man has a stronger hold upon the masses, and we believe that no candidate who could have been selected at Cincinnati, would have received so large a vote as he will in November.

Views of Leading Southern Politicians—Enthusiasm for Greeley.

From the New York Tribune, May 20.

Ex-Senator McDonald, of Arkansas, who is staying at the St. Nicholas Hotel, has not been actively engaged in political matters for the past year, but is well informed concerning the condition of the various parties and factions in his State. The two wings of the Republican party known as "Brindle-tails" and "Minstrels," and headed respectively by Senator Rice and Senator Clayton, are bitterly hostile to each other, and with no apparent prospect of any compromises. The Clayton wing, which is the larger, held a Convention on Saturday, and elected delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. The Rice wing will do the same on Tuesday, and the National Convention will have to decide which is entitled to admission. The Liberal Republicans of the State are not entangled with either of these wings, and will hold a Convention June 18 for the nomination of a State ticket. The Democrats meet for the same purpose on the 19th, and there will probably be harmony of action between the two. In comparative strength, the Clayton Republicans and Democrats are about equal, and so are the Rice men and Liberals. The Republicans have a majority of several thousand in the State, but, in the present position of the party factions, a union of the Liberals and Democrats would inevitably succeed. The Democrats will either send no delegation to Baltimore, or will send one instructed to support the Cincinnati nominations.

In relation to the feeling in Kentucky, the following expressions were obtained from Colonel Z. F. Smith, a prominent citizen, and formerly a State officer: The great mass of the people of the State are strongly in favor of the Cincinnati nominations. There was general but not unpleasant surprise at the selection of Mr. Greeley, as it was supposed the choice of the Convention would fall upon either Adams or Trumbull, but many active politicians in the State have told Colonel Smith that they consider the ticket the best that could have been nominated. Some of the old party hacks are working to secure the nomination of a straight Democratic ticket at Baltimore, and as they understand the party organization in the State better than the more conservative members of the party, there is some chance of their succeeding. The great need of the Liberals and their Democratic allies is organization. The result of the indorsement of the Cincinnati movement will probably be the destruction of the Democratic party, which has already outlived its usefulness.

At another hotel the reporter found a gentleman with a national reputation, known before the war as one of the most intense secessionists of South Carolina, and during the war was one of the most foremost leaders of the Southern army. Since the war he has been living in Mississippi, and is also interested in cattle-raising in Texas. He had recently been in a number of Southern States, and had the best opportunities for ascertaining popular feeling. Speaking for Mississippi, Texas, Louisiana, Tennessee, Kentucky, and North Carolina, he said that enthusiasm for Greeley is sweeping everything before it. The people will vote for him, no matter what action the Baltimore Convention may take. The gentleman spoke of his former belief in slavery, and his hatred of Mr. Greeley, whom he then considered an honest but mistaken fanatic. He was particularly opposed to him on account of his free soil doctrines, but he was now willing to admit that Mr. Greeley was right and he himself wrong. He had been earnest and sincere in his former actions, and he now wished to bury the hatchet and work for the harmony and welfare of the whole country. The issues of the past are dead, and ought to be buried and kept out of sight. No good could result to any part of the country in keeping alive old animosities. He believed the election of Mr. Greeley, who had been an honest and magnanimous advocate of human rights, would be for the benefit of the whole country.

Iowa.

Keokuk, Iowa (May 17) Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

Allow an old Democrat to say a few words. The Democratic Central Committee of Iowa have fixed on the 11th of June for holding the State Convention. Among the members present at Des Moines, but one favors a straight nomination at Baltimore.

The Democrats feel amazingly independent this year, and have resolved to beat Grant, and vote for Greeley and Brown, Baltimore nomination or no nomination.

The people are going to vote at the next Presidential election to suit their own convictions, and will not be saddled, and bridled, and rode by party leaders or party organs.

Members of Congress seem to have fallen far behind the present movement. They don't keep abreast with public sentiment. They still labor under the delusion that their opinions will exercise an overwhelming influence on the public mind. They act and speak as if it were very important that the *masses* should know how their dignitaries stand.

I can't say how it may be in your "neck of woods," but I can speak confidently about this region, and assert that the people, Democrats and Republicans, the tax-payers, the voters, "the setters-up and pullers-down of Kings" and Congressmen, don't care a damn (pardon the profanity) what Voorhees, or Niblack, or Welles, or Maynard, or Ku-Klux, or Carpet-Baggers, or "any other man" in Congress may think of the situation.

This is a bad year for "leaders" and "organs," and the sooner some of the gentlemen who set themselves up in that business subside the better.

It is amusing to see how the allies of Grant,—the Chicago *Times*, the New York *World*, the Pittsburgh *Post*, and Dan Voorhees,—are blowing their penny whistles to drown the rising popular whirlwind. All political horse-jockeys are getting to be thoroughly understood, and will meet their reward.

The *Times*, *World*, and *Post* have become wonderfully alarmed for party organization and party purity, and so, only a few weeks ago, were throwing up their hats for those dyed-in-the-wool Democrats, David Davis, Charles F. Adams, and Tom Scott. The people of all parties have determined to overthrow the present military despotism at Washington, and no manipulation of the Baltimore Convention by Grant and his allies can change this resolve.

They know there is one sure mode of doing this, and they will not forfeit their opportunity, they will vote for Greeley and Brown.

There is a revolution abroad in the land, and the people are crying aloud, "We are the Revolution!"

Letter from the Hon. Andrew King, Democratic Congressman from Missouri.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17, 1872.

To the Editor of the Missouri Republican:

* * It is probable three distinct propositions, arising out of the difference stated, may come before the Democratic National Convention, as follows:

1. Shall a Democratic ticket be nominated?

2. Shall the Greeley and Brown ticket be indorsed or recommended to the support of the Democracy?

Upon these two propositions a fierce and heated contest will probably arise in the Convention, producing much strife and bitterness, the result of which will probably be the adoption of a third proposition, to wit: that the Convention will decline both of the above propositions, and pass a resolution advising the Democracy, in the present contest for the Presidency, to vote or not, as they may think proper, and upon this the Convention may unite.

I am inclined to the opinion that the adoption of the third proposition would harmonize the party, and result in the election of the Liberal Republican ticket, and thus the problem would work out just as it did in Missouri in 1870. In that case no State Convention was held, and the people voted or not as they pleased for State officers. But, as between the Brown and McClurg ticket for Governor, they did not hesitate to vote for the Liberal Republican ticket headed by B. Gratz Brown, and elected him Governor by about 40,000 majority. And so we believe it will be if the people are left to choose between Greeley and Brown and Grant and Colfax, or any other ticket the Radicals may put up at Philadelphia. I cannot doubt the result. * * *

I will add, in closing, that we waived a State ticket, and furled the State banner of the Democracy of Missouri in 1870 in order to deliver sixty or seventy thousand of our people from the yoke of despotism; and now may we not unite in waiving the nomination of a national Democratic ticket, and furl the great national banner of Democracy for the time, if we can thereby deliver our brethren of the South from the crushing incubus of despotism that hangs upon them, and rescue our country from the festering corruptions and unblushing venality by which it is infested in every department thereof? Respectfully,

ANDREW KING.

Sumner's Position—Greeley's Strength in Virginia.

Washington (May 20) Despatch to the New York Tribune.

Senator Sumner's political position may be authoritatively described as one of the strictest neutrality toward the Liberal Republican and Republican parties, and there is no reason to believe that he will pronounce himself in favor of either candidate until the issues of the campaign have been definitely fixed and the party lines are finally drawn. Then, without reference to personal advantage to himself, he will take his stand with that party in whose ranks he honestly believes he can best serve that great colored constituency which he has acquired by a quarter of a century's service of the African race. The treatment of Mr. Sumner by the Administration Senators, since the Cincinnati Convention, has been very different from what it was before, but it may be safely predicted that nothing which the Grant party can do will influence him in his final decision, except pledging to him an unconditional support of those measures which he places before all others in importance. If the political issue should resolve itself into a personal one, there is no doubt that Mr. Sumner, to use his own words, would support the "Big G." (Horace Greeley.)

Judge Underwood, of Virginia, admits that the strength of the Greeley movement in that State, as heretofore reported, has not been exaggerated. Only two Democratic papers in the State have committed themselves against the nomination of Mr. Greeley—the Richmond *Enquirer* and the Norfolk *Journal*—and both of these are controlled by Governor Walker; and the former, since the meeting of the State Committee, has been weaker in its opposition. Judge Underwood thinks that the colored vote of Virginia will go with Mr. Sumner. He says that the negroes of that State are very much afraid of the Democrats, but so great is their confidence in Mr. Sumner's devotion to their welfare that great numbers of them would vote against Grant if they saw Mr. Sumner supporting the other side.

Abuse of Greeley by Administrationism.

From the Danville (Ill.) Times (Republican).

An exchange professes to entertain doubts whether the Danville *Times* will not cast its lot with the Liberals. These doubts enter the lucid mind of our cotemporary by reason of our "favorable allusions to the 'great man of the white hat and coat,'" which are said to "tickle the Democracy and induce them to make no nominations." It then proceeds to compliment Mr. Greeley by speaking of him as an "old trimmer and trickster," and so forth, and so on.

When we want to cast our lot with the Liberals, we shall ask permission of no one. Much less would we consult with one who perverts the truth to such an extent as to speak of Horace Greeley as a "trickster." If one of so pure personal character; who founded and furnished brains for the Republican party; who has done more than any fifty men in the country to elevate the standard of journalism in America—if, we say, such a man must be spoken of so flippantly and contemptuously, we might well consider the propriety of attaching ourselves to some party more liberal than the one which suffers him, unrebuked, to utter such calumnies. Must partisan rancor hound the fair name and fame of the most illustrious journalist of the age? May not differences be discussed without revilings? We need no longer wonder that in his wrath Mr. Greeley once complained that for some inscrutable purpose God permitted the country press to fall into the hands of men of little souls. We hope yet to see the day when for a publisher to warp the truth and traduce his neighbor will deprive him of readers.

We desire to act in harmony with that great party which was founded for the purpose of keeping slavery out of the territories, and which saved the country from destruction. But we give timely notice to all concerned that it shall be no part of our business to bring reproach upon Horace Greeley.

The Quakers and Greeley.

RICHMOND, Ind., May 17.

To the Editor of the Cincinnati Commercial:

The following choice information is clipped from a rural journal of this city, whose scarcity of reliable knowledge is often made to scatter over too large a surface to be received without question:

> So far from the Quakers as a body supporting Greeley, they are, as a class, the warmest friends General Grant has in the State. The leading Quakers of this county will, without exception, vote for Grant if he is nominated at Philadelphia.—*Richmond Telegram, May 17.*

Though the writer has not conversed with very many members of the Friends' Society on the subject, he is able and prepared to name quite a number, not only of leading, but more intelligent among them, in this *immediate* precinct, who are not only opposed to aid in continuing the present National disgrace in the Presidential mansion, but who most certainly propose to support for that exalted position a man whose unquestioned *integrity*, unimpeached honesty, long and intimate acquaintance with the principles of our Government, personal purity of character, far above average ability, and life-long advocacy of Republicanism, entitle him to their suffrage—*Horace Greeley.*

H. G. is a fair sample of the outgrowth of Republican institutions, and an immense improvement on the colossal stupidity which now adorns the White House.

AN ANTI-GRANT, STRAIGHT REPUBLICAN.

Staten Island Democrats for Greeley.

From the Staten Island (N. Y.) Leader.

The Islanders are in a strong majority for the Cincinnati nominations. Wherever inquiries are made or opinions canvassed on the Presidential question throughout the length and breadth of Richmond County, Horace Greeley seems to be in the ascendant as the coming man. Arrangements are in progress for the formation of a Greeley Campaign Club on the Island, and a preliminary meeting of influential citizens has already been held with that view, at which Stephen J. Meany, Esq., editor of the *Irish Democrat*, was appointed Chairman *pro tem.*, with P. H. Gill, of the *Leader*, as Secretary, and the Hon. Justice Garrett as Treasurer. At this meeting several New Yorkers were present, including Major Conyngham, editor of the *Sunday Democrat*, Robert White, Esq., publisher of the *Irish Democrat*, &c. Some stirring speeches were delivered, and a letter was read from Dwight Townsend, Esq., our member of Congress, in which he gave unqualified approval to the Cincinnati platform and nomination—urging the necessity of giving up the dead issues which divided party in the past, in furtherance of the live questions necessary to save the nation in the future, and concluded by saying he should consider it a national calamity if the Democratic party did not indorse and cheerfully support the nomination of Horace Greeley. Mr. Meany made one of his accustomed eloquent appeals to the gratitude and consistency of the Irish Democracy in the crisis, and once again proclaimed for Horace Greeley and Conservatism.

The Virginia Democratic Central Committee.

At a recent meeting of the Democratic Central State Committee, of Virginia, a general concurrence was expressed from every part of the State in favor of accepting the Cincinnati ticket. The Richmond *Whig* states that it was not deemed within the range of probability, if of possibility, for the Democratic Convention at Baltimore to nominate a third ticket. The *Whig* adds: "This is the first interchange of views of representative men from different parts of the State since the nomination at Cincinnati, and we cannot express in terms too strong our gratification at the result of it. It augurs all and more than we had ventured to hope, and proves that Virginia statesmanship is still equal to great emergencies. The old Commonwealth, disdaining petty issues, will be a unit in the great struggle for delivering the Republic from barracks rule."

Virginia Sentiment.

Extract from a private letter from an eminent Virginian to a friend in New York City, dated Richmond, May 17: "We will hold a rousing ratification meeting here in a few days—just as soon as our municipal election is over, which now receives much attention. Petersburg led off, last night, with her best men. In North Carolina the feeling is as warm. A Baltimore ticket would not carry a State in the South. The people won't be controlled by leaders. They are taking the matter in their own hands. I am as active as I can be, writing to friends all over the State, urging prompt ratification of the Cincinnati ticket, and protest against the folly of a separate Democratic ticket, which we here regard as a Grant movement, and the only one which can secure his re-election—which God avert."

The South.

Extract from a private letter of a leading Democratic editor of South Carolina, dated Charleston, S. C., May 18: "A part of Georgia may be loud-mouthed, but the rest of the South will go solidly for Greeley. In this State, if no local issues intervene, we can carry 35,000 of the 55,000 white votes, and one of our black Judges declared publicly, the other day, that the colored people *could not vote against Horace Greeley.* All the low country is for him. In Georgetown (this is of it) every man is for Greeley and Brown. I am very glad that we can all pull together in this race. The Bourbons must be kicked, if they can't be persuaded."

COUNTY LEGISLATION.

Behm's Place in the Board of Police Not To Be Filled Until July.

Short-Hand Monopoly To Be Inquired Into.

General Increase of County Employes' Salaries.

The County Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, President White in the Chair; present: Commissioners Ashton, Crawford, Harrison, Herting, Hitchcock, Jones, Lonergan, Pahlman, Russell, Skelly, Stearns, and Wahl. The minutes of the last meeting were read and adopted.

The special order, being the equalization of the assessment, was temporarily postponed.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH WANT A HAND IN.

The following communication from the Board of Health was received:

GENTLEMEN: At a meeting of the Board of Health, held last inst., I was directed very respectfully to inform you that, by a regulation passed last summer, plans of all public buildings to be erected within the city limits are to be submitted to this Board for approval. This regulation was suggested by the mistakes made in the hygienic arrangements of the Court-House and new Bridewell. Your attention is called to it, in view of the fact that your honorable body have in contemplation the construction of a jail and criminal court building.

The document was signed by J. W. Russell, Secretary of the Board of Health. It was placed on file.

BOARD AT THE BRIDEWELL.

Mr. Hitchcock offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Jails and Jail Accounts inquire and report to this Board the number of prisoners under sentence in the Cook County Jail.

Resolved, Further, that said Committee confer with the Inspectors of the City Bridewell, and report on what terms and conditions the prisoners under sentence can be transferred to the Bridewell.

The resolutions were adopted.

THE COUNTY ATTORNEY ACCOMMODATED.

Mr. Herting moved that the salary of the County Attorney be paid monthly, and that the former order of the Board, making it payable quarterly, be rescinded.

Mr. Stearns thought the County Attorney, who was paid at the rate of about $13 a day, should be willing to wait for his money, as was understood when he was elected, and that the Board should conduct the business of the county as if it were a private concern. They had to borrow money, and they should save all the interest they could.

ELECTION OF POLICE COMMISSIONER POSTPONED.

Mr. Crawford moved that the election of a Police Commissioner be made the special order for July next.

Mr. Ashton did not see the necessity of being in a hurry, and hoped they would not have an immediate election.

Mr. Hitchcock said there was no emergency, and the public interests did not require an election. Under an act of the Legislature, however, after July, would have the appointment with the absolute power of removal, and it would be better that he should appoint his own men, as they might select a man who would not suit him, who would not work in harmony with the members of the Board, and it might put the Board under the painful necessity of removing the appointee.

Mr. Crawford withdrew the motion.

THE REPORTING MONOPOLY.

Mr. Stearns offered the following:

Whereas, This County expends large sums of money in the payment of so-called official reporters for reporting civil cases in the Courts of this county, in which the county is not interested; therefore,

Resolved, That the County Attorney be requested to inquire into the constitutionality originality of an act of the Legislature, approved March 6, 1867, and an act amendatory thereto, in force March 11, 1869, in relation to short-hand reporting in the county; and whether the said acts are not superseded and repealed by the new Constitution.

Resolved, That the Clerk of this Board is directed to send a copy of this preamble and resolutions to the County Attorney.

The resolution was adopted.

EQUALIZATION OF ASSESSMENTS.

Mr. Ashton offered the following:

Whereas, The assessment rolls have been returned to the Clerk and the same one now before this Board;

Whereas, The present time has been fixed by this Board as the time and term when this Board will equalize the said assessment rolls; therefore,

Resolved, That the said assessment be now taken up for the purpose of equalizing the same.

The motion prevailed.

Mr. Ashton moved that the subject matter be referred to the Committee on Equalization, and it was referred.

A GENERAL RISE OF SALARIES.

The Poor House and Pauper Committee, to whom was referred the resolution of Commissioner Jones, providing for the increase of the County Agent's salary, reported, recommending that his salary be increased from date, from $1,200 to $1,500; that the salary of the physician of the Insane Asylum be fixed at $1,500 (an increase of $500); the salary of the Warden of the Insane Asylum and Poor House at $1,200 (an increase of $200), and that an assistant physician be paid $1,000 per annum.

Mr. Crawford thought the Warden's salary should be as much as the Resident Physician's, the latter having no family, and not consuming so much provisions. He moved to make the salary $1,500.

Mr. Harrison said the Committee had reported as they were directed, and, therefore, he did not wish to act upon it then.

Mr. Ashton regretted exceedingly that he could not support the report, which substantially created a new office, that of Assistant Physician at the Asylum. If there was no assistant appointed, he would vote for the increase to the physician, but with an assistant he would not give so much to do, and should not get any more. He would vote for a salary of $1,400 to the County Agent, but not for $1,500.

Mr. Herting said the County Agent worked sixteen hours a day. He saved the county annually, probably, of $25,000 a year; while in former days $40,000, more or less, was stolen.

Mr. Harrison was in favor of good salaries, and the County Agent was honest, as he believed, and he should get the increase; but he was opposed to the report creating a new office. He moved that so much of the report as referred to the salaries of the County Agent, the Physician, and the Warden, be approved, and that referring to the Assistant Physician, be postponed for future action.

The Chair stated that no part of the report was then in order, except that referring to the County Agent, upon which the Committee was directed to report. The Board could do as it pleased, of course.

Mr. Harrison moved to entertain the whole report, and it was entertained.

Mr. Harrison then renewed his former motion.

Mr. Skelly said his boy was the assistant physician, and he told him he would go home if he did not get enough to buy clothes. The doctor out there told him that the bread used was the blackest kind of bread. He did not care one cent himself.

Mr. Lonergan thought it was a small matter, and not worth higgling over.

Mr. Stearns inquired of Mr. Skelly if his son was pursuing his profession.

Mr. Skelly said he was not an expert, and could not tell; but he was under the impression that he was.

Mr. Harrison was obliged to Mr. Skelly for his frankness, but he was quiet on the subject of his son.

Mr. Skelly wanted no favors.

Mr. Crawford thought young Skelly was earning his full amount out there, and he would vote for giving him his salary.

Mr. Ashton said Mr. Skelly's remarks had put a new aspect on the case, so he moved to amend the motion of Mr. Harrison to adopt the whole report.

The roll call was demanded.

Mr. Harrison was opposed to creating a new office without proper investigation.

Mr. Stearns thought the creation of a new office belonged to the Committee, to the Board and the people.

The Chair took the same view.

The vote on the adoption of the report was:

Yeas—Ashton, Crawford, Herting, Jones, Lonergan, and Skelly—7.

Nays—Harrison, Pahlman, Stearns, Wahl, and —6.

The report was accordingly adopted.

Mr. Wahl then moved to refer the report back to the Committee.

Mr. Ashton raised a point of order that the vote must be first reconsidered.

The point of order was decided to be well taken.

A RECESS TAKEN.

Mr. Harrison moved that the Board take a recess until 2 o'clock to-day, so that any difficulty regarding the legality of the assessment to be made would be obviated, as that meeting was the time fixed for making it.

The motion prevailed.

"DEMORALIZED DEMOCRACY."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

The Chicago *Times* wishes a demoralized Democrat to prove "how the Democracy, who could not elect a candidate of their own, can elect Greeley, when very few Republicans will support him, and twenty to thirty per cent of the Democrats will uncompromisingly oppose him." To my knowledge being a demoralized Democrat, I have been in constant training for two years by the editor of the *Times* to learn what he said the Democrats would not acknowledge, viz.: "The Democratic party was dead on a candidate of its own," and that "a selection from the Republican ranks [Judge Davis was his choice] offered the only chance for success." There were many at Cincinnati who coincided with the *Times* in this sentiment. Mr. Adams would have been my choice; others favored Davis, and many Senator Trumbull. I was not at the Convention, but, if there, Mr. Greeley would never have received my support in the Convention. But it is true that we looked to that Convention—we "demoralized Democrats"—for a candidate. So far from the Republicans being responsible for not consulting the Democrats, we were advised and urged, as a matter of policy, to stay away and let the dissatisfied Republicans manage it.

While the Convention was in session, and for some days previous to and for ten days after the Convention, I was travelling along Mason & Dixon's line, and was surprised at the expressed feeling far, and gratification over, Greeley's nomination. It led me to revise my opinion about Greeley. If my old Free-Trade compeers of the *Times* could swallow him whole with his clothes on, why need I wince about his Protection notions, which he agreed to sink if the people desired it? And did I, or any other Democrat, know about Judge Davis, excepting that he was the favorite of the Chicago *Times*, and Dan. Voorhees, and other "leaders" of the Democracy. If Judge Davis had been nominated, would he have accepted the Cincinnati platform with the specie basis, and also the Labor platform of a paper basis, or would he have rejected the favorite doctrine of the Labor-Reformers, that a pyramid must stand with its small end as a base? I do not know that the paper basis and unlimited issues are the "El Dorado" of the Labor-Reformers, and I was staggered to find that the leaders and myself had been started with such a doctrine.

It is true that Greeley cannot be elected without Republican votes, even if all the Democrats vote for him; but how will a Democratic nomination help this difficulty? The Democrats cannot make a better platform than that of Cincinnati; and if—indoring that platform, and addressing address to the Democracy, urging them not to throw away their votes, but, maintaining their organization, which be effective in breaking the strength of the present corrupt Administration,—they shall refrain from a Presidential nomination, the masses will find their proper place according to their convictions, with or without the assistance of their *old leaders*. Dan Voorhees may, if he chooses, spout for Grant. The South has found out, to its sorrow, that an adherence to the Democratic party, pure and proper, brings it no relief; and will join its conservative strength to any movement which will remove from it the ban of ostracism. If uniting with Greeley will not effect this, a union with a Democratic candidate certainly will not.

The masses of the Democracy have learned one thing to a certainty: that a relief from measures they hate cannot be effected all at once; that they must be satisfied with here a little, and there a little. When municipal reform has been impossible on a party effort, the *Times* has been foremost in uniting with Republicans who *promised* integrity. Much disappointment has been the result. The ways of political managers are dark and devious, but untiring perseverance has achieved something by the union of honest men against straight partisanship. If Greeley does not prove a complete success, he will, at least, give the cards an awful shuffling, and the old stock players will be so moved around the table that new men may get a chance for a hand.

I am waiting, with the other "demoralized Democrats," for any action of the Democratic National Committee to moralize us back again into the ranks of party; but I must confess that my faith in National Committees is very much shaken. Within the last four years I have known, at least, one member of the Democratic National Committee to vote and electioneer for a Radical Republican member of Congress, when his influence would have elected a Democrat; and, at present, not one member of the Democratic National Committee has the least hope of electing a Democratic President, or, if such a thing were possible, that a Democratic President could effect any good beyond the appointment of a few officers, who would have to be confirmed by a bargain. Let the masses think for themselves.

A "DEMORALIZED DEMOCRAT."

CHICAGO, May 22.

Law of Criminal Practice.

COMMENTARIES ON THE LAW OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE: OR PLEADING EVIDENCE AND PRACTICE IN CRIMINAL CASES. By JOEL PRENTISS BISHOP. Second Edition—Revised, Rearranged, and Enlarged. Two Vols., 766 and 748 pp., Octavo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., Chicago: Callahan & Co.

Bishop's Criminal Procedure is a thoroughly American work, compiled from a close examination of all the cases bearing on Criminal Practice in the State Courts of all the States, and in the Federal Courts, though it also presents very fully the history of the law of Practice in the English Criminal Courts. As there is a substantial harmony among the various States in the rules of Criminal Procedure, a work of this character has the great advantage of being equally valuable to lawyers in all the States. The present work, notwithstanding its considerable bulk, is exclusively devoted to the consideration of the rules and decisions concerning Practice, including, especially Arrests, Indictments, Pleadings, Trial, Evidence Appeals, and concerning Special Issues and Particular Crimes. The present work aims to avoid the ground covered by Mr. Bishop's previous work on Criminal Law. It ought, perhaps, to be regretted by the class of lawyers whose criminal practice is small, or only occasional, and whose libraries are not overstocked with works on this branch of law, that so full a treatise on Procedure should contain no forms and precedents, they being so directly connected with Procedure as to make them indispensable to it.

The space occupied in these volumes by the "Index to the Cases Cited" is of no importance whatever to the practising lawyer, and is of no value except as evidence of the editor's research in compiling his work. If this space (75 pages) had been filled with forms and precedents in Criminal Procedure, the work would have been more valuable to country lawyers having small libraries. Indeed, we know of no reason why works on Criminal Practice should not, like the best works on Civil and Chancery Practice, embody all the forms essential to an elucidation of the text and necessary in actual practice.

Mr. Bishop prides himself justly on the typographical arrangement of his work. It is divided into sections, and the section number, instead of the page number, is placed at the top of the page. Each section is headed by "catch words" in fine antique black letter, so as to strike the eye easily, and convey to a practitioner or Judge the substance of the section without reading it through. This is stated as a great saving of time, though we hope, in the interests of justice, that lawyers do not often look for their law so hurriedly as such a suggestion would imply. Mr. Bishop's style of arranging and stating the law is highly spoken of by some of the leading American lawyers, and we doubt not it will fill the entire place it aims to fill in the esteem of the legal profession. It has now been before the country six years, and its reception has been eminently satisfactory.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Miles. Nilsson and Patti, the eminent prima donnas, bear evidence to the superiority of Barnett's Standard Preparations for the toilet. So do thousands of equal taste and refinement.

Sozodont, the Mouth Odiferous Sozodont, renders the mouth enchanting; composed of rare antiseptic herbs, it imparts whiteness to the teeth, a delicious flower-like aroma to the breath, and preserves intact, from youth to age, the teeth.

Professional—Dr. S. C. Pratt, physician special for deafness catarrh, and throat diseases, for the better accommodation of his many patients residing on the South Side, and in favor of others who may desire his services, has opened professional rooms at No. 778 Michigan-av., near Twenty-second-st. Office Hours, from 2 to 5 p. m. At No. 99 West Madison-st., each morning, from 9 till 12. Unquestionable city references given.

Truth and Poetry.—Milton puts into the mouth of Lucifer, in "Paradise Lost" these memorable words,—"To be weak is miserable." Never was a truer sentence written than this—supposed to be wrung from the Arch fiend in his impotence and agony. Every victim of nervous debility, or of that depressing languor which is one of the accompaniments of dyspepsia and biliousness, can testify to the misery of mind and body which they involve. The motive power of the system is partially paralyzed; the mind is haunted by anxiety and fear; and the sufferer is as incapable of applying himself energetically to any kind of business as if he were under the benumbing influence of catalepsy. This terrible mental and physical condition need not, however, be endured for forty-eight hours by any human being. Plantation Bitters is an absolute specific for all the torments which a deranged stomach, a disordered liver and shattered nerves superinduce.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AN ELEGANT PAIR OF FAST-STEPPING carriage horses, 7 and 8 years old, half-brothers, perfectly sound, closely matched, bright bays, long tails and manes, and the most stylish team in the city, will be sold very cheap for want of use. For particulars, address B 40, Tribune office.

A LARGE LOT OF FINE CARRIAGE AND buggy horses for sale cheap at 615 West Madison-st. A. H. SANBORN, Agent.

BROOKMAN & SKINNER, 190 TWENTY-SECOND-st., have for sale 20 lumber wagons, 3 double-seated open carriages, one Beach wagon, open and top buggies, business wagons; also, team, harness, and wagon for sale, without reserve. Call this week if you want bargains. A few second hand top and open buggies.

CALL AT 615 WEST MADISON-ST. AND SEE some of the finest horses in the city. A. H. SANBORN, Agent.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID HORSE—WEIGHT 1,150 to 1,300. Also, new harness, at 95 North May-st., between Carroll and Kinzie.

FOR SALE—ONE SORREL MARE, PILOT and Morgan stock, fast, 6 years old; two bay mares, Tuckahoe stock; all sound and good single drivers. COOK & KEELER, rear 21 Congress-st.

FOR SALE—LIGHT EXPRESS WAGON, FOR one horse, $85; one new 2 horse lumber-wagon, $95; several cheap work and driving-horses. Apply at OMAHA STABLES, corner Twenty-third and State.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF BAY MARES, 5 YEARS old, very handsome Morgans, to be seen at 658 West Madison-st., in the grocery store.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—AN EXTRA FINE ROAD wagon, made by Brown Novelty Carriage Works, square box, used but little, and good as new. COOK & KEELER, rear 21 Congress-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—A GOOD TEAM wagon. Also, a three-seated carriage, and double harness, nearly new. Can be seen in barn rear of 162 South Peoria-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A PERFECTLY KIND and gentle horse, that can trot in 3 minutes. Address X 46, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A LARGE STOCK AND GREAT variety of every description of light carriages, for pleasure or business purposes, including light four passenger phaetons, cabriolets, and rockaways, Kellogg's pony phaetons, top or open, panel or basket work, and Kimball jump seats. Also, a great variety of top and open buggies for business wagons. Also, a good line, now in stock, of our fine, light seven-eighth and three quarter top road wagons and track sulkies. PENNOYER, SHAW & CO., Manufacturers and dealers in fine carriages, 325 Wabash-av., corner of Congress-st.

PASTURAGE AT HARLEM, 4 MILES WEST of city limits. Plenty of shade and good water. JOHN H. S. QUICK, 61 Central Union Block.

PASTURING FOR HORSES AT STONY ISLAND Farm, in Hyde Park. One dollar per head per week. E. G. CLARK.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE FOR CASH, A horse, buggy, and harness; the horse must be gentle, and the buggy as good as new. Apply to S. GREGSTON, Hall Safe Store, Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A BUGGY OR OPEN wagon for a short time, for light use. Address N 44, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BUGGY, OPEN OR TOP, SECOND-hand and cheap for cash. Inquire at 381 Lumber-st.

WANTED—FOR CASH, A GOOD SECOND-hand buggy, California style preferred. Address for three days, O 31, Tribune office.

WANTED—STAGE HORSES AT P. O. & B. CO. stables, corner Twenty-ninth and State-sts. Cheap horses for sale.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—WHO HAVE HAD SOME experience with threshing machines to go in the country to take orders and sell county and State rights for Hutchison & Garvin's patent threshing machine grain register. The very best inducements are offered for reliable and active agents. Call and see me at the Madison House, 124 and 126 West Madison-st. R. C. HUTCHISON.

AGENTS WANTED—CRAM'S IMPROVED RE-public and World Map, "The New North-west," and new sectional State maps, all now ready; fine assortment of religious and political charts, lithograph pictures, photographs, steel engravings, chromos, &c.; send for new circular. GEO. F. CRAM, 55 West Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—ALL AGENTS WHO ARE desirous of making $100 in the next two weeks should call at once, or address, J. W. GOODSPEED, 81 South Carpenter-st., Chicago.

AGENT WANTED—FIRST-CLASS TRAVELLING agent to sell fine toilet soaps in Eastern States. Only one who is thoroughly posted in this branch of business need to apply. Good references expected. DELORME & QUENTIN, Milwaukee, Wis.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—FOR A TERM OF YEARS—20 ACRES in Section 24, 40, 13. Will lease in lots of 5 acres if wished for gardening purposes. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

TO LEASE—DOCK, NEAR HARRISON-ST. Inquire of A. E. CURTISS, 238 Van Buren-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 2 South Desplaines-st., and 167 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold on easy monthly instalments, and work given in payment if desired.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

DR. MATHEW AND MADAM MAYNARD CAN tell of business, journeys, marriages, law suits, absent friends, lost or stolen property; can positively tell the truth about anything you wish to know; cure all diseases or no pay. 159 West Madison-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV. BUSINESS PROPERTY—Lot 40 ft by 170 ft to alley, with good brick building, on Wabash-av., near Harrison-st. Price $40,000.

150 ft on Third-av., between Van Buren and Harrison-sts.

Five acres corner Canalport-av. and Englewood.

Lots on Twenty-second, Clayton, and Kinzman-sts., cheap.

Lots corner of Ashland-av. and Emma-st.

10 acres on Twelfth-st., in Section 22, 39, 13. OLINGER & BALLARD, Real Estate Brokers, 336 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP RESIDENCE PROPERTY, good house, 10 rooms, close to Milwaukee-av., lot 25 feet front; $3,500.

Good paying property, 4 two-story houses on Twenty-eighth-st., corner Buddan; each house a double tenement, water up and down stairs. Will be sold separate or together, at a bargain, or would trade for good inside lots. CULVER & HOVEY, 109 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 116 WEST MADISON-st.

24x100, Third-av., east front, near Harrison.

Ten acres, fronting east, on Blue Island-av. boulevard, corner Forty-ninth-st., with improvements, $10,000.

Forty acres on Junction-av., west of South Lynne, at a bargain.

FOR SALE—THREE LOTS, 25X125, ON TWENTY-seventh-st., just outside fire limits. Cheap. Title perfect. Apply to SAMUEL GREENE, 90 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—4 ACRES OF LAND WEST of Central Park, east front, on Hinman-av., on a fine graveled street. Must be sold in ten days. Any one wishing to make a small investment can meet with a decided bargain. J. T. MATTHEWS, 124 South Clark-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—BY G. S. HUBBARD, JR., 70 South Canal-st.

Northeast corner Hermitage and York-sts., 5 new two-story frame houses, cheap, and on long time.

Hubbard-st., house No. 597, 2-story frame, stone basement, good barn; lot 100x218 feet.

Fulton-st., corner Jefferson, lot 50x150, cheap.

Canal-st., southeast corner Harrison, 40x100 feet, cheap.

60 acres suitable for subdivision, being w ½ sw ¼ Sec. 8, 39, 13, near city limits, cheap if taken soon.

20x106 feet on Washington-st., between LaSalle and Wells.

50x125 feet on West Monroe-st., between Winchester and Robey; a bargain.

381 West Randolph-st., 3-story and basement, stone front, dwelling full width, lot 25x190 feet.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN, EITHER 10, 20, 40, or 80 acres, in Section 10, 38, 13, in Englewood, adjoining South Lynne. Wanted cash offer.

Also, 275x165 feet, in Lake View, opposite the Marine Hospital, on a good street, near the dummy. Great bargain for cash. WARREN, KEENEY & CO.

FOR SALE—TWO BUSINESS LOTS, 25X125, corner of Elm and Larrabee, and new house.

1 business lot, 21x125, on Clybourn, near Larrabee.

1 business lot, 25x150, on Wells, near Division.

1 business lot, 25x100, on Division, east of bridge, with cottage.

1 residence lot, 24x100, on West Division, near Noble.

1 residence lot, 24x125, on Augusta, near Milwaukee-av. and cottage.

2 lots, 25x99, on South Halsted, near Sixteenth-st., with 2 cottages. CRAWFORD & CLARK, 79 West Madison-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 1070, INDIANA-av., south of Twenty-third-st., east front, lot 30x180. House two story frame, 10 rooms, brick basement. Good barn. A very low figure. WM. M. BAKER, 368 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE AVENUE ELEGANT Marble House, octagon front and rear, ornamental ceiling and marble steps and railing, only $18,000. $1,000 down, small payments. Ten years time. MEARS, 609 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV. LOT CHEAP, NEAR Douglas Place. We offer this as the cheapest first-class lot in the market, must be sold this week. Price $80.00 per foot. SAYLES & WALKER, 47 Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—A NEW COTTAGE AND LOT ON Butterfield-st., for $1,500; one for $2,300. A two story house, with lot, on Twenty-eighth-st., for $2,000. Also some new cottages on West Side. P. A. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OWNER GOING TO EUROPE OFfers residence on Desplaines, between Adams and Monroe, at $1,000 below value. WOLFE & INGHAM, 84 Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—LOT ON ERIE-ST., NEAR LINcoln, $1,100. Lot on First-st., near Robey, $1,000. Lots on Indiana-st., near Leavitt, $1,100; very easy terms. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT ON ERIE, near Lincoln, $3,000, on $30 monthly payments. No interest; $500 down. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—1 LOT 39x90 with good two-story frame house with basement on Jefferson-st., near Madison. Also 1 lot 25x165, with good two-story and basement frame house on Taylor, near Halsted. CRAWFORD & CLARK, 79 West Madison-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—FINE BRICK RESIDENCE, 450 West Washington-st., near Union and Jefferson Parks offered low if taken soon. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—$600—NICE LOT ON ASHLEY-ST., 25x125, south front. Terms easy. T. B. BOYD, 187 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR ACRE BLOCKS IN FOUR blocks of Brighton Park; will sell this low. T. B. BOYD, 187 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, 116 WEST MADISON-st.

No. 71 Cassitt-st., near Fulton-st., 2-story building, with or without the lot, at a bargain, on time.

48x100, southeast corner Lake and Staunton, $1,100.

Twenty lots on Second-st. and Chicago-av., near Hoyne-st., $500 and $700, on long time.

Forty lots in Walker Park, fronting the park, and on Robey and Hoyne-sts. and North-av.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY AND BASEment marble front house with large barn in rear, on Indiana-av., first south of Sixteenth-st.

A 3-story and basement marble-front house, with all modern improvements, No. 392 Michigan-av.

The 3 story and basement marble front house No. 426 Michigan-av., with good brick barn in rear.

The large and elegant frame house No. 1151 Indiana-av., with 60 feet of ground, between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth-sts.

The 3 story and basement marble front house with large brick barn, No. 382 Michigan-av.

A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate office, 334 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—TWO-STORY BRICK building, 170 Michigan-av. Inquire at the premises.

FOR SALE—SOUTH WATER-ST., NEAR Clark, 20 ft. front, full depth.

South Water-st., near State, 20 ft. front. Cheap.

Monroe-st., near Franklin, 40 ft. front. J. D. HARVEY, Real Estate and Loans, 174 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—FULTON-ST., BETWEEN CLINton and Jefferson, 91 ft. front; alley on side and rear.

Clinton-st., near Lake, 75x150 ft.

West Washington-st., near Union, 90 ft. front. J. D. HARVEY, 174 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—$250 WILL SECURE A PLEASANT home near the terminus of the Archer road street cars. CLAFLIN BROS., 131 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—$300—ALMOST GIVEN AWAY—House of about seven rooms, on Warren-av., to be immediately removed. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SLAUGHTERED—CHOICE LOT on Van Buren-st., near Western-av., $1,250. Lots on Chicago-av., near Leavitt, $700. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., NEAR THIRTY-SIXTH-st., 100x182, with frame cottage. Will be sold for what it will bring—in the next 10 days, or will sell 25 or 50 feet. GEORGE H. HESS, South east corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAPEST IN CHICAGO—COTtage, 7 rooms, Jackson-st., near Halsted-st., only $650, if taken at once. Good ground lease. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON WABASH-AV., NEAR Forty-seventh-st., at a bargain, if taken this week. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON NEARLY ALL the streets between State and Wallace, and between Twenty-sixth and Thirty-seventh-sts. All out of fire limits. A very small payment down, 5 years, 6 per cent. No agency business. Perfect titles. Full warrantee deeds. ALBERT CRANE, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—BY THE OWNER, 80x177 FEET on Wabash-av., between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth-sts. Inquire at 78 South Green-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT ON WESTern-av.; second one south of VanBuren-st. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN; HOUSE and lot 25x180; 1327 Indiana-av., near Twenty-ninth-st. Hot and cold water, bath, water-closet, barn, &c., at a sacrifice if sold at once; very easy terms. Inquire on premises.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV., NEAR TWENTY-second-st., two-story frame and basement house, with lot 50x188, at a bargain; immediate possession. Inquire at room 6, No. 441 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—NORTH CLARK-st. lots, outside fire limits, at $30 to $40 per foot, on long time. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—BEAUTIFUL WAbash-av. residence lot, being 60 feet on the northwest corner of Wabash-av. and Twenty fifth-st.; price $15,000. OLINGER & BALLARD, Real Estate Brokers, 336 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK PROPERTY—300 feet, fronting on Wabash-av. and on State-st., near Fifty-second-st.; price, $20,000. OLINGER & BALLARD, Real Estate Brokers, 336 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON WABASH-AV., WITH good frame house, near Thirteenth-st., $15,000. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate office No. 334 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A 9-ROOM HOUSE ON PRAIRIE-av., No. 1581. Price $1,000.

FOR SALE—6 LOTS ON THROOP-ST., NORTH of Harrison, each 25 by 125 feet to alley 16 feet. These lots are situated between Jefferson and Vernon Parks and within one block of the Van Buren-st. cars. Perfect title; price reasonable. OLINGER & BALLARD, Real Estate Brokers, 336 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN—50 FEET, east front, on Third-av., near Jackson-st., opposite Custom House site and Pacific Hotel. Must be sold. Two fronts when Dearborn-st. is cut through. Other bargains in outside property on the avenues. C. W. PIERCE, real estate and note broker, 487 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAPER THAN BEFORE THE fire—Marble front house, and lot, $7,300; also several two story and basement brick houses, and lots, $5,000 and $6,600 each; $500 down, balance on long time; houses are finished in first-class style; have 11 rooms each, baths, hot and cold water, furnace pipes, speaking tubes, sewerage, &c.; are located in a part of the city where property is rapidly advancing, and are offered fully 25 per cent below their value. J. S. SCOVEL, 76 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—WEST MADISON-ST., EAST OF California-av., 25 to 76 ft front, at a bargain. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—25x100 ON WEST TAYLOR-ST., near Halsted, with buildings or without. Cheaper than suburban property. Call on JOHN GUNGANBAUSER, 151 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A NO. 1 COTTAGE HOUSE, known as No. 195 West Erie-st., with brick basement, containing 14 rooms besides closets press and pantry, with all modern improvements; good barn and woodshed. Inquire on the premises, or address C. OLSON, No. 195 West Erie-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON WARREN-AV. JUST outside of the fire limits. We are authorized to sell a few lots much below the market value if taken soon. This is a rare chance. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ON CALUMET-AV., CORNER Seventy-sixth-st., 866 feet front; choice and high; will sell part or whole. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—ONE BLOCK FROM HUMBOLDT Park, 800 feet front, part or whole; will exchange; offered low. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL CHOICE LOTS ON ASHland-av., between Blanche-st. and North-av., on easy terms. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—OUTSIDE FIRE LIMITS—15 LOTS on First, Second and Erie-sts., near Western-av., and Noble-sts. WING & FARLIN, 99 East Madison-st., corner of State, Room 4.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE LEASES, 99 YEARS at fixed rates for entire term; one on State, one on Randolph, one on Wabash, north of Eldridge court, and one on Michigan-av., adjoining Tremont House. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 413 Michigan-av., opposite Standard Hall.

FOR SALE—80x125 SOUTH FRONT ON MADIson-st., between Fifth-av. and Franklin-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—BUY A HOME AND SAVE RENT. Several one and a half-story cottages on monthly payments. Water on the premises, and convenient to cars. Near Thirty first and Wallace-sts. Apply to FRED. P. FISHER, 79 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—THE WOODEN building on the alley in rear of 213 State-st., with forge and blacksmith's tools. Suitable for a repair shop, or a good location for horse-shoeing. Also, a nearly new yacht-body top-buggy, Brown's make. Inquire of T. H. BROWN, on the premises.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS; $50 TO $150 CASH; balance $12 per month; South Side. JAMES H. HILL, 509 Wabash-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ONLY $1,000, NORTH SIDE—LOTS on Halsted-st., south of Centre. Very easy terms. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE OF EIGHT ROOMS AND lot near Union Park. Will be sold for what it will bring during the next ten days. Title perfect. Possession now. GEORGE H. HESS, South-east corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE LOTS OUT OF THE fire limits—near horse cars. Very cheap. GEO. H. HESS, south-east corner LaSalle and Monroe-sts.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—RAVENSWOOD—EIGHT OR TEN choice lots, and one whole block, at a great bargain.

NORWOOD PARK—For sale or exchange—Several blocks and numerous lots at lowest prices. No safer place to invest. No suburb growing faster or more promising. I am there every forenoon to show the property. S. E. WELLS, 45 Hubbard-court.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PARK PROPERTY—100 ft fronting west on Central Park, near Lake-st. A good investment, that will double in 2 few years, $6,000, one-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years, 8 per cent interest. WILLIS M. HITT, Real Estate Agent, 463 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—A VERY NICE new gothic house, with two acres of elegant land for $3,500, on monthly payments. O. J. STOUGH, 804 State-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES FOR ALL, AT ENGLEwood. We build houses to order, sell on favorable terms, and offer decided bargains in building lots. The new time table accommodates office men, book-keepers, bank clerks, and all who close business at 6 o'clock. Rock Island dummy arrives in Chicago at 6:45 a.m., and leaves for Englewood at 6:15. HULBURD & CO., Englewood, and 95 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN, WABASH, AND INdiana-avs. property, near the station at Englewood; parties looking for property on these fashionable drives will find that we own and represent the largest amount now in the market. HULBURD & CO., Englewood, and 95 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—AT A DECIDED BARGAIN—18¾X 150, all grove, high and dry lot at Englewood, $20 per foot, ¼ cash, only 10 minutes' walk from the depot. HULBURD & CO., Englewood, and 95 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—ANOTHER new attraction for this delightful suburb. Rock Island dummy arrives at Chicago at 6:45 a.m., and leaves for Englewood at 6.15 p.m., making a grand total of 24 daily passenger trains each way. Call and examine our large list of property, consisting of houses and lots acre property, &c. HULBURD & CO., Englewood, and 95 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—MAPLEWOOD—LOTS FOR SALE at Maplewood, adjoining the old city limits, only four miles from Court House; easy of access by 8 steam cars. Commutation fare 6¼ cents. Artesian well on the property flowing 350 gallons per minute of pure water. Trees have been set out over the entire property. Sidewalks have also been laid. Purchasers of these lots will be benefited, while at the same time the property is rapidly enhancing in value by city improvements which will soon reach this property. Lots for sale on easy payments. No cash payments required of parties making improvements. WING & FARLIN, 99 East Madison-st., corner State, Room No. 4.

FOR SALE—AT HINSDALE—HOUSES FOR $1,800, $2,000, $2,500, $3,500, $5,000, and $10,000, near church, school and depot; will sell on most favorable terms. Inquire of the owner, at 804 State-st., from 8 to 2. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS IN HYDE PARK, near depot and great South Park, for $350 each, in monthly payments of $10, without interest. Also choice residence lots on Thirty-eighth-st. for $600 each. A. B. McCHESNEY, 470 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—AT NORWOOD PARK—TWO NICE new houses with large lots, only $500 down, balance in monthly payments if desired; would take some other property in exchange. J. F. NICHOLS & CO., 23 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—I WILL GIVE 20 LOTS, WORTH $300 each, at Glencoe or North Evanston, to parties improving same. C. L. JENKS, 36 Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—$200 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL lot at North Evanston. $15 cash, and $5 a month till paid for. This is the best savings bank you can find, for in one year from to-day these lots will be worth $300. IRA BROWN, 141 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—I HAVE STILL A FEW HOUSES of from 4 to 8 rooms in North Evanston; among them a new Gothic just finished, and a Gothic in Glencoe, all on beautiful lots, which I will sell for from $2,000 to $3,500; small payments down, balance in monthly or yearly payments; or I will rent, and give the party renting the privilege of purchase within the year at my present advertised prices. C. E. BROWNE, Room 13, No. 34 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—EXCHANGE—OR RENT—BEAUTIFUL suburban residence with 3 acres of large bearing apple trees. CLAFLIN BROS., 131 LaSalle-st., and 204 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—MECHANICS WHY WILL YOU pay rent when you can buy lots at Lawndale on C., B. & Q. R. R., for $400. H. J. ARNOLD, 121 South Clark-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT GREAT BARGAINS—$250 each, in easy payments, in Irving Park Addition fronting like fort cakes. Numerous buildings going up. Six miles from the Court House, on the railroad. Fare only 7c. Liberal reduction on price where whole blocks are sold or where persons agree to build. MILLER & RIGDON, 216 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—$300 WILL BUY A GOOD LOT IN North Evanston, as good and well located as are being sold for $600. $400 will buy a good lot in Jefferson, as good in every respect as have been sold at $750. The owner of above lots must sell. CULVER & HOVEY, 109 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NORMAL SCHOOL ENGLEWOOD, choice lots near station and school, monthly payments. Also two-story house. STORRS & WARE, 373 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAPEST PIECE OF ACRE property in the market; great bargain. SAYLES & WALKER, 47 Central Union Block.

FOR SALE—$10 CASH—LOTS ON THE CHICAgo & Rock Island Railroad, just south of Englewood, convenient to depot, at $125 each; only $10 cash and $10 per month, without interest. High dry ground; four dummy trains each way daily; you can arrive in the city before 7 a.m. and return at 6.15 p.m. FRANCIS W. COREY & CO., 170 LaSalle-st., Bryan Block.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—400 LOTS IN ST. LOUIS—A GREAT partition sale of the Dunnica estate, 50 acres, subdivided into 462 valuable building lots, lying in the city of St. Louis. Will be sold at auction, on the premises, on the 29th and 30th of May instant. Lithographed plats of the property may be had at the office of WM. J. ONAHAN, Esq., 55 Union Block.

FOR SALE—IOWA LANDS—400,000 ACRES IN Webster, Calhoun, Humboldt, Buena Vista and adjoining counties; good farming lands at fair prices and on easy terms; titles perfect. Agent for the Iowa R. R. Land Co., whose R. R. grant lands have been recently placed in market. Good teams always ready to show the lands free of charge. Land exploring tickets receivable on purchase of R. R. lands for sale. GEO. B. PEARSONS, Fort Dodge, Iowa; or CHAS. E. PEARSONS, 48 East Van Buren-st., Chicago.

FOR SALE—FRUIT FARM AT ST. JOE—OWing to the death of the proprietor, there is now offered for sale one of the finest fruit farms in that region; 17 acres set to peach, cherry, quince, apricot, apple, and small fruits, all in fine condition. Large 3-story stone house, the finest in that region; 2 large and out-houses, fences, shrubbery, all in fine condition. Excellent neighborhood. The place produced $10,000 worth of fruit last year. As a place of summer resort, unsurpassed in the northwest. Apply to SNYDER & LEE, Room 14, Nixon's Building.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—GOOD HOUSE AND LOT, FOR which I will exchange lot on Park-av., and pay difference in cash. B. L. PEASE, 79 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF COTTAGES AND lots; also, some building lots for customers. P. A. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 373 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TWO CHEAP RESIDENCE LOTS near Western-av., in part exchange for a lot on West Madison-st. CLAFLIN BROS., 131 LaSalle-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. CLYBOURN & SON, SAND CONTRACTORS—We have on hand 3,000 yards of lake sand all the time. And also several different grades of choice moulding sand. All orders promptly attended to. Office, 57 North Clark-st., Room 5, Chicago.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind by sending a letter to I. GELDER, 564 State-st.

CONTRACT FOR BUILDING WANTED—T. V. Wadskier, architect, 390 State-st., has a plan and specifications for a store, 30 feet front, to be erected on Fifth-av., near Washington, belonging to a non-resident and which is to be given to the lowest responsible bidder. Propositions are now asked from contractors, in whole or part, this week.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED—FEE AFter decree; scandal avoided; eight years' experience. Address Post Office Box 1087.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED WITHOUT unnecessary process; fee after decree, scandal avoided. Address P O Drawer 532.

MATRIMONIAL AGENCY OF CHICAGO AND Western States, for universal marriage. P. O. Drawer 531.

PARTIES WISHING FULL INFORMATION OF the climate, social and political condition of Texas, its schools, etc., and wages of all kinds of labor, can obtain it by sending $1 to WM. P. MANTON, Beloit, Wis. Situations for teachers secured at $50, $75, $90, and $110 per month.

WANTED—TEN TEAMS TO DRAW BRICK. 20 brick yard hands. 107 West Randolph-st., Room 23.

WANTED—HOUSE, SINGLE OR DOUBLE, ON West side, to be moved; also one on South Side. E. B. PEASE, 79 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TO BUY A SILVER-PLATED SIX or seven-foot show case, at Novelty and Art Exhibition, opposite Academy of Music.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE THREE GOOD buildings to move; West Side, south of Madison-st. Address M 36, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY—A SECOND HAND steam tug with one wheel. To draw not over 5 feet. Send full description and price to 110 Water-st., Louisville, Ky. Delivering same at St. Louis.

WANTED—A TENANT FOR A FIRE-PROOF building, to be located on the River Dock and building any required size. Address K 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO LET CONTRACT OF PLASTERing of C. L. Jenk's Block, 10 and 12 Harrison-st., now ready; by owner, 36 Madison-st.

WANTED—CONTRACTS TO BUILD BY PERcentage, or will take charge of a good building and furnish men and tools. Have good men in my employ at present. Can give the best city reference. Address BUILDER, 177 West Monroe-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—$15 REWARD—ON LAST SATURDAY night on State-st., near Madison, a small but very old black and tan dog, a family pet, silver collar marked Trix. Above reward will be paid for delivery of dog, or information where he may be found, at 38 West Randolph-st.

LOST—$5 REWARD—ON SOUTH WATER-ST., one small bale merchandise. The finder will receive the above reward on returning it to JOS. STOCKTON & CO., 88 Market-st.

LOST—STRAYED A LARGE BLACK NEWfoundland dog with white marks on face, breast, fore feet, and tail; leather collar on neck. Any person returning him to 278 Michigan-av. will be rewarded.

LOST—$10 REWARD—AN ITALIAN BOY, 8 years old; name Welteo Strazinse; came from St. Louis 3d of May; has thin face, black eyes, projecting upper teeth, and dressed in blue coat, blue pants, and plush cap; plays the violin, and the one he carries is somewhat broken. The above reward will be paid to the one who returns this boy to his father, at 580 West Chicago-av.

LOST—ABSTRACT OF TITLE TO LOTS IN block 3, Rockwell's Addition, marked to N. B. Harrison. Lost somewhere between the corner of Southwestern av. and Van Buren-st., and corner Canal and Randolph-sts. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at the office of CYRUS J. CORSE & CO., Room 6, No. 3 South Canal-st.

LOST—THURSDAY EVENING ABOUT 8 o'clock on Madison-st., a pocket book with unindorsed check and cash. The finder will be liberally rewarded for returning it to LORD, SMITH & CO., Washington-st.

LOST—A MEDIUM-SIZED TUCK-BOOK, LETtered "Advertising Record," J. B. & Co. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning to the Tribune office.

FOUND—ON PREMISES OF TREMONT GARden: 1 cow, which the owner can have by proving property and paying charges. G. A. CRAM.

STRAYED—OR STOLEN—TUESDAY NIGHT, May 14, a gray mare, about eleven (11) years old, lame in left hind leg; also, a bald spot on lower point of left hind leg. Any person leaving her at 231 Hubbard-st., or giving information concerning her whereabouts will be suitably rewarded.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FOR SALE—E FLAT ALTO HORN—CHEAP AT 67 Twenty-first-st., near Indiana-av.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—OR FOR SALE—TWO-STORY frame dwelling, No. 1333 Indiana-av.; all modern conveniences; will be leased to a responsible tenant at $75 per month; can be purchased for $7,500 on easy terms. Inquire of CLARKE, LAYTON & CO., 276 State-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED 2-STORY BASEMENT brick house, with barn. Call at 124 Twenty-first-st., near Michigan-av., or WARREN, KEENEY & CO., 281 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—THE SPLENDIDLY LOCATED 3-story and basement marble front house, No. 27 Twenty-fifth-st., near the lake; has 14 rooms, all modern improvements. Apply on the premises between 9 and 10 o'clock, this forenoon, or at office of C. H. & C. WALKER, LaSalle-st., near Washington.

TO RENT—ON SOUTH PARK-AV., NEAR Twenty-fifth-st., 2-story frame house, brick basement, 12 rooms, barn, &c., lot 30 feet front. HART & BIGGS, 363 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—3 GOOD 9 ROOM HOUSES ON HONore-st., near Jackson. D. COLE & SON, House Agents, 183 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—OR SALE—A NEAT, NEW COTtage and lot on Thirty-first-st., $16 per month; will sell it for $1,200 half cash. J. S. GOULD, 334 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FIVE TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLing, No. 47 Wahpansch-av., with balcony, gas, and water, in good repair and convenient to horse and steam cars, at $45 per month.

Store, No. 722 Cottage Grove-av., near Wahpansch-av., at $30 per month.

Also, in United States Hotel, corner Cottage Grove-av. and Thirty-first-st., stores No. 413, 415 and 419, with basement, at low rent; for grocery, barber shop and news-stand, respectively. T. S. FITCH & CO., 357 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BY SALISBURY & HUMISTON, 127½ West Madison-st.: Fine new cottage, containing 5 rooms, on Erie-st., between Lincoln and Robey; rent $35. House, with store, on North Side, cheap.

TO RENT—TO RESPONSIBLE PARTY, FOR six months, elegantly-furnished house, on South Side. First class in every particular. Room 6, Bryan Block, corner of LaSalle and Monroe.

TO RENT—IN THE BEAUTIFUL VILLAGE of Elkhorn, Wis., 90 miles northwest of Chicago, a neatly-furnished house and large grounds; good garden and plenty of fruit. For further particulars, inquire of MRS. W. H. PETTIT, Elkhorn, Wis.

TO RENT—FURNISHED COMPLETELY, TWO-story and basement brick house, and brick barn, 15 Honore-st., 3 blocks west of Union Park.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER—8-ROOM COTtage, furnished; first class neighborhood on avenue south of Twenty-second-st., to responsible party without children; $60 per month. Address M 80, Tribune office.

TO RENT—I HAVE 3 HOUSES IN NORTH Evanston, and 1 in Glencoe, of from 4 to 8 rooms, which I will rent for 1 or 2 years at from $20 to $40 per month, or will sell for monthly payments, or for cash down. Will give the best bargain that has been offered to any party in six months. C. E. BROWNE, 34 South Canal-st., Room 13.

TO RENT—DWELLING HOUSE IN WAUKEgan, 4 blocks from depot, 10 rooms, stable, large garden, with plenty of fruit; rent $30 per month. Inquire of DENNIS & CO., 120 East Adams-st.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED 2-STORY and basement house, modern improvements. Apply at 1393 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS SMALL HOTEL, 32 rooms, in the beautiful village of Hyde Park; only $100 per month. Entire furniture for sale at a fair valuation. Owner is doing a paying business. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—TWO COTTAGES OF 6 ROOMS each, besides closets and pantries; also 3 rooms in large house; all newly painted, papered, and calcimined; location one block west of Union Park; will be rented to responsible parties. E. C. HOLMES, 69 South Clinton-st.

TO RENT—EITHER UPPER OR BOTH STOries of cottage 44 Seymour-st. D. HARRY HAMMER, 3 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—2 NEW HOUSES OF 6 ROOMS, ON the North Side, $25 a month. A. T. GALT, 77 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED 17-ROOM brick, for first-class boarding or residence, to responsible parties who will board owner and wife; long lease; excellent location, near cars, South Side. B 22, Tribune Branch office.

TO RENT—HOUSE, AND STORE FIXTURES for sale. 364 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—STORES, BASEMENTS AND OFfices in the new building northwest corner of Water and LaSalle sts. CLARKE, LAYTON & CO., 276 State-st.

TO RENT—TWO STORES, A LARGE BASEment, and several rooms and lofts, in the building Nos. 683 and 685 State-st. CLARKE, LAYTON & CO., 276 State-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS SUITABLE FOR PHOTOgraphic purposes and offices. Apply at 371 State-st., Room 2, near Harrison.

TO RENT—TO A GOOD TENANT, WITH DEsirable business, I will rent the 4-story brick building 12 State-st., between Lake and South Water-sts., for $2,500, till May 1, 1873. SAMUEL GEHR, 512 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A PLACE 35x150 FEET, SUITABLE for business or manufacturing purposes, with or without steam. Inquire on premises, 47 and 49 South Jefferson-st. ROTHCHILD, SCHWEDER & ELIEL.

TO RENT—A FINE, LARGE-SIZED, AND airy basement in Central Union Block, on Madison-st., near the bridge. Apply to JOHN MORRIS, Attorney at Law, Room 19 Central Union Block.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR, SUITABLE FOR offices or private dwelling, at reasonable terms. No. 58 West Randolph; inquire at the cigar store.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR OF 41 THIRD AV. Light front and rear, good entrance, suitable for small wholesale business. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—3 FRONT OFFICES ON WEST Madison-st., in Thompson's Block; suitable for any light business. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—2 BASEMENTS, COR. HALSTED and Madison-sts.; A1 location, A1 offices on Madison-st., near Halsted. D. COLE & SON, House Agents, 183 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—NEW C. L. JENKS' BUILDING, 10 and 12 Madison-st., nearly completed, nothing finer in Chicago, by owner, 36 Harrison-st.

TO RENT—NO. 363 WABASH-AV., CORNER Harrison-st., opposite Post Office, by C. L. JENKS, 36 Harrison-st.

TO RENT—ON WABASH-AV., NEAR PECK-court, two good stores, well lighted glass front; also a large fine basement, 20x70, with glass front. WARREN, KEENEY & CO., 281 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—BASEMENT 668 STATE-ST., NEAR Thirteenth, 20x55, light and pleasant, just fitted up. Inquire of D. C. EDDY, 711 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—HALF THE STORE AND 2 SUITES offices in Etna Sewing Machine Building, 140 State-st. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK STORE, CORNER Sedgwick and White-sts., 24x46, with 5 rooms in rear to live in; will rent very cheap. Apply to SALISBURY & HUMISTON, 127½ West Madison-st.

TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR, SUITABLE FOR offices or private dwelling, at reasonable terms. 58 West Randolph-st. Inquire at the Cigar Store.

TO RENT—ELEGANT PARLORS, FURNISHed, suitable for dentist or physician, with stable. 614 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—A GOOD BASEMENT SUITABLE for restaurant, barber shop, etc., at 27 West Randolph-st.; a busy location. WILSON, PIERCE & CO., 29 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—THE SECOND FLOOR, 22x100 FEET to alley, and well lighted, at 72 West Washington-st. Inquire at 16 South Jefferson-st.

TO RENT—TWO NEAT OFFICES, $25 EACH, Madison-st., near Sherman House. Large room, Sangamon-st., near Madison for business, $25. R. G. GOODWILLIE, 133 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—NEW STORE ON HARRISON-ST., No. 50, between State-st. and Wabash-av., opposite the Post Office; ready to be occupied at once.

TO RENT—OFFICE OR DESK ROOM IN FINE suite of offices, cheerful and well fitted, 109 West Washington, corner Desplaines; basement, large, light, and well located, Nos. 25 and 27 Milwaukee-av. Price cheap to a good tenant. CULVER & HOVEY, 109 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—HALF OF STORE, 135 TWENTY-second-st., suitable for merchant tailoring. Inquire, corner Clark and Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 21 AND 23 RIVER-ST., choice location. W. R. LOOMIS & CO., 297 State-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT rooms for gentlemen, without board. 1060 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS. Apply at 22 Willard place.

TO RENT—6 ROOMS AT 1369 STATE-ST., TOgether or separate.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHed parlor, suitable for two gentlemen. Inquire for two days, 115 Third-av.

TO RENT—AT 229 THIRTIETH-ST., BETWEEN Wabash and Michigan-avs., two or three unfurnished sleeping rooms.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED PARlor with alcove at 330 West Washington-st.; none but those desiring first-class accommodation need call. References required.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS, suitable for man and wife, with or without board, at 177 Twenty first-st., Nevada Hotel.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF 6 ROOMS, GAS, WAter, and water closet; light and airy; suitable for housekeeping. By WM. H. THOMPSON, 229 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms at 735 Wabash-av.; references required.

TO RENT—A ROOM WITH KITCHEN; ALSO a barn for horses at 229 Johnson-st., between Wright and Sixteenth st.

TO RENT—2 PARLORS, BED ROOM, PANTRY, and closet, with water, for housekeeping, all new, two doors from VanBuren-st. cars. Apply at 193 South Wood-st.

TO RENT—LARGE ROOM, WITH ALCOVE, unfurnished; also a furnished room, Michigan-av., north of Sixteenth-st. For address call in Cigar Store, 708 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT parlor and bed-room, with or without board, in a private family, for man and wife or two gentlemen. 183 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED OR UNfurnished front rooms for gentlemen, at 149 South Halsted-st.

TO RENT—A SUITE OF FURNISHED FRONT rooms, suitable for 3 or 4 gentlemen; also a small furnished room; references exchanged. At 279 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—NICE FURNISHED ROOMS, NEAR Sixteenth-st., at 827 Prairie-av.; modern improvements.

TO RENT—2 NICELY FURNISHED FRONT rooms to gentlemen only. Apply at 350 West Lake.

TO RENT—SUITE OF UNFURNISHED FRONT rooms at 589 Wabash-av., north of Twentieth-st.; references required; barn in the rear.

TO RENT—4 ROOMS IN THE REAR OF 350 North Carpenter-st., to a small family.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS for gentlemen, single or en suite; house with modern improvements. 79 Twenty-second-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS OR SUITE OF ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished; one block from Madison-st. cars. E. B. PEASE, 79 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED alcove room, second story; modern conveniences; near Twenty-second-st. Address, for three days, X 94, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FOUR OR FIVE NICE, UNFURnished rooms, with or without board, at 94 Douglas place.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED Rooms—Gentlemen, in parties of from two to four, will find it to their interest to call at 272 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—MOST DECIDED BARGAIN, 50 feet on Lincoln av., block from main entrance to Park. WOLFE & INGHAM, 84 Desplaines-st.

TO EXCHANGE—TWO GOOD FARMS, HALF interest in a grist mill, and about 2,600 acres of unimproved lands, unincumbered, for a business—mercantile or manufacturing, Chicago real estate, or improved town property, worth, say, $15,000. M. H. WILLIAMS, 162 Ellis-av.

TO EXCHANGE—SOME FIRST-CLASS BRICK houses, with lots on West Adams-st., for good acre property. P. A. BROWN, Real Estate Agent, 373 Wabash-av.

TO EXCHANGE—REAL ESTATE, OR WILL pay cash for stock in United States Pipe Protecting Co. Address U 13, Tribune Branch office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE MADISON-ST. lots for a good dwelling. CLAFLIN BROS., 131 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS TRAVELLING salesmen, who are thoroughly posted in the jobbing hardware trade. Address, with full particulars, SEMPLE, BIRGE & CO., St. Louis.

WANTED—GROCERY SALESMAN; MUST BE first-rate at taking orders among families, industrious, and good habits. 238 Twenty-second-st., basement.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER TO GIVE PRIvate instruction. Address L 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—SALESMAN IN HAT STORE. ADdress L 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT retail drug and prescription clerk; one accustomed to first-class city business preferred. Address V 58, Tribune office.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A GROCERY clerk. 98 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS SALESman; good salary. KLEIN & SHLOSS, 144 Twenty-second-st., under Central Hall.

WANTED—A BOY OR YOUNG MAN WITH some experience in the retail shoe business. Apply at 101 West Madison-st.

Trades.

WANTED—CARRIAGE PAINTERS AT CARriage factory, corner of State and Twelfth-sts. HENRY WILLETS.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—ONE FIRST-class carriage painter to work on light work; will give good wages and steady employment. Apply to GLAZEBY & WRIGHT, Burlington, Iowa.

WANTED—FOUR GOOD TELEGRAPH INstrument-makers, and one boy 17 or 18 years of age for factory work. Apply to BLISS, TILLOTSON & CO., 41 Third av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, ONE GOOD painter, two wood workers on light work. Apply to W. J. HARRIS, Joliet, Ill.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PHOTOGRAPH artist, immediately, at SMITH'S Art Gallery, 21 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—FOREMAN FOR MACHINE SHOP. Man thoroughly posted in iron fronts can learn of good situation by addressing B 53, Tribune office.

WANTED—CARPENTERS AND PLASTERERS, masons and laborers to take contract for building houses at Highwood, first station this side Lake Forest; want Protestants, and men with families who wish a clean, nice home in a suburban town where there is a plenty of work. Can see property and plans by taking train at Kinzie-st., at 8 a. m. of E. ASHLEY MEARS, 1124 Michigan av.

WANTED—A GOOD BARBER. GOOD WAGES paid. Apply by letter or person to PETER HELLER, Everett House, East Saginaw, Mich.

WANTED—GOOD CARRIAGE BLACKSMITH at 44 Pacific-av.

WANTED—A GOOD BLACKSMITH IN THE rear of 33 West Washington-st. Carriage and general work.

WANTED—10 GOOD STONE-MASONS, TO GO to the country. Apply at Room 25 Boone Block, LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, PRACTICAL WATCHmaker. BODDIN & HAMILTON, 269 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MATTRESS maker, at once. E. P. HOLLISTER & CO., 10 and 12 Canal-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, TWO GOOD BOOTmakers. Apply at 714 Archer-av.

WANTED—PATTERN-MAKER AT DUBRUL BROS', 118 and 120 South Clinton st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BLANK BOOK forwarder. Apply to JOHN H. SMALL & CO., blank book manufacturers, 27 South Canal st.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS UPHOLSTERers; will pay good wages to the right kind of men. Apply to A. L. HALE & BRO., 10 to 16 North Canal-st.

WANTED—A BUTCHER AND A BOY TO learn the business, at People's Market, corner of Lake and Leavitt sts.

WANTED—SHOEMAKERS AT ELGIN, ILL. A laster, second-laster, and finisher. Meet the undersigned at Page Bros. & Co.'s, 35 South Canal-st., between 12 and 1 o'clock, Saturday, May 25. H. J. GILBERT.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS MACHINIST that can do fine work, make patterns for dies, benders, etc.; one preferred who understands sewing machine work. LESLIE RUFFLER CO., 340 Wabash-av.

WANTED—CABINET-MAKER OR CARPENter, and a stout boy at bench used to tools. 821 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD JOINERS AND ONE scroll-sawyer. Apply at factory, corner of English and Morgan sts.

WANTED—TO GO TO ELGIN—A FIRST-CLASS cutter; one who will sew on the bench when there is no cutting to be done. Address J, care Richards, Shaw & Winslow.

WANTED—BOY TO RUN GORDON PRESS, AT J. C. DRAKE'S, 181 West Madison-st.

WANTED—GOOD WATCHMAKER. A. RINK, 448 South State-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—2,500 MEN FOR FIVE DIFFERENT railroads, namely: Jackson & Lansing Railroad, Houghton & Ontonagon Railroad, Wisconsin Central Railroad, Chicago & Northwestern Railroad and Michigan Central Railroad. Wages $2 to $2.25 per day; station work at 25c to 30c per yard. Also work to be had on farms, saw mills, quarries, teamsters, brickyards, etc., at the highest wages, and free fare to most places. Apply early to CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal-st., opposite Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne Depot.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO SOLICIT JOBS for a printing office; liberal percentage paid. Apply to C. B., 387 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A LIVE MAN, WITH FROM $600 to $800 to invest in a business where he can realize from $25 to $50 a day. THOS. THOMPSON, 122 West Washington-st., Room 3, up stairs.

WANTED—MEN TO ENGAGE IN A RE-spectable, legitimate business; pays from $5 to $12 per day. KIMBALL & CO., 169 West Madison-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED HOSPITAL male nurse. He must be unmarried and temperate. Apply at St. Luke's Hospital, 724 Indiana-av., south of Fourteenth-st., at 2 p. m.

WANTED—50 RAILROAD LABORERS. FARE advanced to men; no office fees. Apply at No. 5 West Lake-st., Room 1.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Wisconsin, Michigan and Illinois; 5 sawmill and 10 farm hands; highest wages paid. 21 West Randolph.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TEAMSTER AT southeast corner Canal and Twelfth-sts.

WANTED—NOW, A FEW EXPERIENCED canvassers on standard works. Apply to or address McCLINTOCK & EMORY, 393 Wabash-av.

WANTED—FIVE MEN FOR TREMONT GARden, for season or year; good wages to good men; 2½ miles south of Brighton House, on Blue Island-av.

WANTED—MAN, OR MAN AND WIFE, TO do farm and housework. Apply after 8 a. m., at office. R. T. RACE, 167 East Madison-st.

WANTED—A BOY TO ATTEND IN A GENTS' furnishing and fancy goods store; one that can speak German preferred. Apply at 129 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—A SMART BOY 15 OR 16 YEARS of age to clerk in a store; one wishing a permanent situation and living with his parents preferred. References required. Call at 633 West Lake-st.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE TO GO ON FARM near the city; wife must be a good washer and ironer. No children. Liberal wages. CORTHELL, 122 West Washington-st., Room 4.

WANTED—500 MEN FOR THE NORTHWESTern Railroad, Menominee & Sparta Tunnel, grading and widening work; wages, $2 per day; also 10 farm-hands; free fare and fees. Apply to the Company's Agent, HENRY HJORTH, 77 West Kinzie-st. and 95 East Harrison-st.

WANTED—GOOD HONEST MAN OR BOY TO work about the house, 306 Wabash av. Keep no horses.

WANTED—(6) FIVE CITY GROCERY TRAVELling salesmen; must be well acquainted with the city. Thorough live business men. References required. Inquire of FAVOR & GRISWOLD, 34 River-st., 8 to 12 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m.

WANTED—MEN WITH $30, TO EARN $75 PER week in city and country. Call or address RICHARDSON, 17 Third-av., Chicago.

FINANCIAL.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR CLAIMS against all New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, and Chicago insolvent insurance companies. T. L. MILLER, Room 6, 288 East Madison-st.

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE, 150 TWENTY-second-st., corner Wabash-av., Room 2. Money to loan on diamonds, watches, &c. Established, 1854.

MONEY ON HOUSES, FURNITURE, WAREhouse receipts, commercial paper, insurance claims, chattels and collaterals. A. A. ALEXANDER, 75 Canal, corner Madison, Room 8.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON REAL ESTATE, IN and near Chicago. F. C. TAYLOR, 475 Wabash-av.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SMALL SUMS ON REAL estate houses on leased ground, and collateral securities, on short time. W. OTTAWAY, Real Estate and Loan Agent, 79 Dearborn st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CITY REAL ESTATE—$1,000 and upwards; mortgages bought. B. GROSSMAN, Room 11, Kent's Block, 153 Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN FOR SHORT TIME ON real estate and collaterals. J. MATTESON, 169 East Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNIture, houses, pianos, and other chattels. E. ROGERS, Room 43 Central Union Block, corner Madison and Market-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO CITY PROPerty, funds in hand. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FIRST CLASS REAL estate security, sums from $1,000 up. By WM. ELIOT FURNESS, Room 16, 153 Monroe st.

TWO SUMS OF $4,000 EACH TO LOAN ON REAL estate security. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 381 Wabash-av.

$2500 TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL estate. Funds in hand. PECKHAM & BROWN, 522 Wabash-av.

$34,000 WANTED ON CHOICE IMproved city property. Will pay 10 per cent. and 3 per cent commission; abstract to date. Address W 57, Branch Tribune office.

$50,000 LOANS NEGOTIATED PROMPTly on Chicago real estate, bonds, mortgages, gilt edged paper, etc.; $9,000 to loan on good farms in Illinois; $1,000 on city property for two years. TAYLOR & SMITH, No. 408 Wabash-av.

$100,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT for long or short time. Secured paper bought and sold. H. LOWRY, 511 Wabash-av.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—$4,000 TO $6,000—A PARTY with above capital desires to invest in some good paying business; state where an interview may be had. Address U 62, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A GENTLEMAN JUST arrived from the East, with a $6,000 stock of builders' hardware and cutlery, would like to associate himself with a party who has a few thousand dollars capital, to start a hardware store, or will sell the whole stock for cash or city real estate; the advertiser has a credit in New York City; first-class references given and required. Address B 73, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $1,000 IN A BUSiness paying 300 per cent, and no risk. Call on or address R. M. FILLEY, No. 122 West Washington-st., Room 4.

PARTNER WANTED—A THOROUGH BUSIness man, with $15,000 capital, in a safe and paying business. Address T 77, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—TO ATTEND TO THE sale of a specialty, in our old established furniture manufactory, 268 Canal-st., corner Polk; to a business man, only $1,000 will be required to give him an equal interest.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A LARGE, FIRST-class hotel, must take active part, on account of sickness of present proprietor. Trade well established, and one of the largest in the city. Address A 80, Tribune Branch office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL OF $25,000 to $30,000 in a well established wholesale house, doing a good, safe, and paying business in a first-class location; building new. Address L 89, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—TO M. M. CALL IN PERSON AT Briggs House, between 9 and 10 a. m., or address there through Post Office. An old friend is recognized.

PERSONAL—ANY PERSON KNOWING THE address of William J. Wenchope, or Mary, his wife, will be paid $10 for communicating to H 73, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A French girl to do second work and assist in care of children. Apply at the Tribune office, 15 Canal-st.

WANTED—TO GO TO EVANSTON, A GOOD girl or middle-aged woman to do general housework. Apply at 115 South Franklin-st.

WANTED—ANY NUMBER OF GIRLS FOR hotels, boarding-houses and private families in city and country. MRS. THOMPSON, 1050 State-st.

WANTED—A GIRL AT 153 SOUTH GREEN-ST. Must be a good cook, washer and ironer.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO KITCHEN WORK at 97 West Madison-st. Apply immediately.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at 466 West Washington.

WANTED—CHAMBERMAIDS. APPLY AT ST. Caroline's Court Hotel, Elizabeth st., near Washington.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; small family and good wages. 743 West Washington-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL TO DO kitchen work at 276 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A PERSON TO COOK IN A PRIvate family. Apply at 53 South Carpenter-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GIRL; MUST BE a good cook, washer and ironer, at 119 South Green-st.

WANTED—A SMART, TIDY GIRL, 12 OR 14 years old, to do light housework in small family. Apply in person at 151 South Leavitt-st.

WANTED—A GIRL WHO IS WILLING AND ready to do light housework for her board, while learning the dressmaking trade; also four good dressmakers who fully understand the business. MRS. WILCOX, 1061 Indiana-av.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS TO DO GENeral housework; good wages paid. Call immediately. 281 Warren-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK AT 129 Blue Island-av.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL TO DO COOKING, &C. T. B. BOYD, 187 West Washington-st.

WANTED—ONE FIRST-CLASS COOK—AT THE Western Avenue Hotel, 969 Madison-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND iron. No Irish. Apply at 712 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; none need apply unless competent. Apply at 175 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a private family at 330 West Washington-st.; must be a good washer and ironer; German or Norwegian preferred.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK. APPLY AT 330 West Madison-st.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK FOR A SMALL family; a colored woman preferred. Apply at 331 West Madison-st., up stairs.

WANTED—AT 321 WEST MADISON-ST., A girl to do general housework in a small family.

WANTED—A NEAT GIRL—ONE WHO CAN sew, and will help look after children. Call at No. 1480 Prairie av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small private family, where two girls are kept. One that is a good washer and ironer. Apply at 1270 Wabash-av.

WANTED—AT MRS. BATES' 10 PECK-COURT—girls for Riverside, Maywood, and city. Also a man and wife, to go into the country.

WANTED—DINING ROOM, PANTRY, LAUNdry and kitchen girls; cooks, etc., for hotels, restaurants, and private houses. Hundreds of orders constantly on hand; $3 to $10 per week paid competent help. Girls wanted from the country. STAR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 126 West Monroe-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, DRESS TRIMmers and finishers, at 781 Wabash-av.

WANTED—SEAMSTRESSES—25 CACTUS braid sewers and wirers, at 339 State-st. E. J. TURNER.

WANTED—THREE EXPERIENCED DRESSmakers having machines; a season's work for first-class hands at 146 West Twelfth-st.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A GOOD HOUSEKEEPER THAT can do all kinds of work to go West. One under 26 years old preferred. Call at the Clifton House corner Washington-st., for two days on DOCTOR E. from 10 to 12 a. m.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—FOUR GOOD LADIES' CLOTHES ironers at the Oriental Steam Laundry, 420 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—A WET-NURSE WHO HAS LOST her baby, to take a baby home to nurse, at $5 a week. Apply to Dr. Thompson, St. Luke's Hospital, 724 Indiana-av., between Fourteenth and Sixteenth-st., at 2 p. m.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS EXPERIENCED IN book folding and stitching. Apply at once. JOHN H. SMALL & CO., blank book manufacturers, 27 South Canal-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, A COMPETENT laundress at 150 Ashland-av.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY IN A NEWS AND stationery store; must have A No. 1 references, and live convenient to store. Apply at 359 West Madison-st.

WANTED—20 GIRLS FROM 12 TO 15 YEARS old to make toy torpedoes at 145 South Jefferson.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A SPLENDID CHANCE FOR A MAN TO STEP right into a good business. A vegetable, poultry, and game store, in connection with our market. Apply to S. CURTIS & CO., 102 Twenty-second-st.

A WATER-CURE ESTABLISHMENT, BEAUtifully located, on Rock River, two miles from Rockford, Ill., for sale very cheap. For particulars address Drawer 981, Rockford, Ill.

AN ENERGETIC MAN, WITH $300 TO $500, may learn of a chance to step into a legitimate, established business paying a good living; best references given and required. A. M. TRUESDELL, 175 West Madison-st., or basement 158 Twenty-second-st.

A GOOD SASH, DOOR, AND BLIND FACTORY and planing mill for sale, with custom, or a good partner wanted. Address S 22, Tribune office.

A RETAIL GROCERY FOR SALE, WELL ESTablished and doing a good business. 557 West Lake-st., corner Leavitt.

AN ESTABLISHED BANKING BUSINESS, and a fine residence in a Southern Illinois town. Good reasons given for selling, and thorough investigation invited. Price $10,000. Address G 46, Tribune office, Chicago.

A FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS FOR SALE; NONE better; dry goods and groceries; doing a heavy trade; best location in the city of Elgin, Ill. Address M. & J. McNEIL, Elgin, Ill.

BAR AND FIXTURES OF A FIRST-CLASS saloon for sale; best in the city; reasons for selling, building to be removed. Inquire 167 West Twelfth-st., 9 to 12 a.m. Thursday and Friday.

FOR SALE—A STOCK OF DRUGS AND GROceries together with the store building and a good residence, in one of the best business towns in the State; terms easy; would exchange for good hard wood timber land in Ohio or Indiana. I also have a number of houses and lots in town, which I will sell or exchange for wild or improved lands. For full particulars inquire of or address JOHN M. CLARK, Odell, Livingston County, Ill.

FOR SALE—A NEAT WELL-ESTABLISHED and good paying manufacturing business. Inquire at 145 South Jefferson-st.

HALF INTEREST IN A FIRST-CLASS CONfectionery store, with lease until September, 1876, for sale cheap. One of the best locations in the city. Apply, morning or evening, at No. 600 Cottage Grove-av.

LAUNDRY FOR SALE IN A CENTRAL LOCAtion and doing a first-class business. Furniture new and of the best quality. Everything complete, with lease for one year. None need apply who cannot command $400 to $500 in cash. Address E 74, Tribune office.

PHYSICIAN'S RESIDENCE AND PRACTICE for sale; a dwelling house, carriage factory, and hall. Apply to J. W. LEFFINGWELL, Harrison, Winnebago Co., Ill.

RARE CHANCE—A RETIRING PARTNER wishes to sell one-half interest in a good paying business; good reasons given for selling; only $200 capital required. Call at 272 West Madison-st., at once.

THE NATIONAL HOTEL, WASHINGTON City, for sale or rent. Possession given 1st September, 1872. Address C. A. JAMES, Treasurer National Hotel Company, Washington City, D. C.

WE WANT A BUSINESS MAN WITH $7,000 for a third interest in a lucrative respectable, legitimate business, connected with building. Contracts will be heavy this season and profits large. Advantages possessed by us make competition almost impossible. We invite the fullest scrutiny by those having the means and business qualities. Address R 84 Tribune branch office.

WAGON ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE, WOOD work shop, smith shop, paint shop, and salesroom; good building, machinery, and water power, in good paying community, and doing good business; shipping facilities good. Price $6,000. For particulars address R. SIBLEY, Richmond, McHenry County, Ill.

$400 WILL BUY A SPLENDIDLY FITTED up restaurant, with lease of store or the whole house with 14 rooms. Rent cheap. 274 State-st.

$450 WILL BUY HOUSEHOLD FURNIture, stock, and fixtures of notion store, south of Twenty-second-st. Address N 64, Branch Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

BLANDY'S STATIONERY AND PORTABLE engines, circular saw mills, boilers, shingle machines and saws. Western Branch office, 58 South Canal-st., F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40 HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw-mills, Foreman's grinding mills, corn-shellers, belting, etc. COLLINS EATON, 70 South Canal-st.

ALBANY-ST. IRON WORKS, OF NEW YORK, manufacture all kinds of engines and boilers. G. S. DUBOIS, Agent, 84 Central Block, Market-st.

C. & G. COOPER & CO., OFFICE 10 AND 12 West Randolph-st. Manufacture Stationary and Portable engines of all sizes. Circular Saw Mills and Flouring Mill Machinery. Send for Illustrated Circular.

DELAMATER IRON WORKS, OF NEW YORK, manufacture engines, boiler and hoisting machinery, caloric engines, &c. G. S. DUBOIS, Agent, 84 Central Block, Market-st.

ECCENTRIC AND HYDRAULIC WASHING machinery for hotels, laundries, etc.; Dean's patent; direct acting steam pumps, Meneely & Kimberley's celebrated Troy bells. HITCHCOCK & WALKER, Agents, 123 Michigan-st.

FOR SALE—STEAM ENGINES—ONE SECONDhand, 14x22, horizontal steam engine.

One second-hand, 16x20, horizontal steam engine.

One second-hand, 8x12, horizontal steam engine.

One second-hand, 7x16, upright steam engine.

One second-hand, 14x14, upright steam engine.

One new 8x12 horizontal steam engine.

Together with a large variety of boilers at reasonable prices. NORTHWESTERN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 10 North Jefferson-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED house, by a small family, for one year, at about $100 per month; tenant responsible. Address W 37, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR A CUSTOMER, A hotel, and purchase the furniture; possession within 30 days. Also a restaurant or billiard room. WM. P. RATHBONE, 152 Monroe-st., Kroto Building, Room 2.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE OF 9 ROOMS, between Sangamon and Reuben-sts., and south of Lake-st. Address J B, 100 West Lake-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—A WELL-FURNISHED cottage, pleasantly located in West Division; will guarantee care of property, rent, &c. Address E 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO OR THREE UNfurnished rooms, or a small cottage, for housekeeping, for gentleman and wife. Rent must be low. Address H 84, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—3 OR 4 ROOMS ON THE South Side. Will pay two month's rent in advance. Good reference given. Address E 29, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AT VERY LOW FIGURES AND on easy terms—Ready made cottages by the DERBOM BUILDING CO.; cor North Clark and Erie-sts.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—A GOOD ICE BOX, 12x15 and 6 ft high, at 95 North May-st., between Carroll and Kinzie.

FOR SALE—EMPTY HARDWARE BOXES OF all sizes. Inquire at 19 Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—LARGE SAFE, 4 FEET BY 3, CONtaining two burglar proof chests. ASAHEL GAGE, 224 West Monroe st., in basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WELL EDUCATED young man, 29 years old, who speaks and writes three languages. Address T A P, 69 Canal-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, having had 8 years' experience, in a first-class retail clothing and merchant tailoring trade. Address Box 285, Rockford, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN of experience from the East in a wholesale grocery or commission house. Satisfactory references furnished. Address or call at Room 81, Exchange Building, southwest corner of Clark and Washington-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN speaking both English and German fluently, with a wholesale grocery house, as shipping clerk, assistant bookkeeper or collector. Address A 93, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (Swede), as bill or entry clerk, or in any other capacity; has a thorough knowledge of English, having been employed in English mercantile houses for the last nine years; understands double entry bookkeeping, and speaks German and the Scandinavian languages; salary not so much an object as permanent employment; not afraid of any work. Address P, 180 Mitchell-st.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS wood-turner, of 12 years' experience in some of the best shops of the Northwest. Address G 71, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CYLINDER pressman—job or newspaper. No objection to going into the country. Address X 57, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHman, as gardener. Has worked at it for 17 years, and is well acquainted with the work. Address C. FROST, 128 Burnside-st.

Coachmen.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN (Protestant) as coachman or groom. Perfectly understands his business. 4 years at last place. Can show good references. Address O 17, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY, SOBER man. Understands the care of horses, and willing to make himself useful around the house. Good references given. Address U 64, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY, INTELligent young man, in a private family, to take care of horses and cow and make himself generally useful. Good references. Address Y 14, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS OUTSIDE MAN with some grain commission house, by one acquainted with the business. Address X 87, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, in a private family, to do light work and sewing. Understands dressmaking. Call or address 166 Catharine-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR TWO PROTESTant girls, together in a private family. Apply at MRS. PATCH'S new office, 1553 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl for general housework in a private family. Please call at 135 Fourteenth-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FOR HOTEL AND restaurant order cooks, nurse girls, second girls, pantry girls, woman with one child, one girl for laundry and chamber work, and two competent housekeepers. 126 West Monroe-st. STAR EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DANISH LADY, as housekeeper in a gentleman's family. Apply at 150 North May-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A GERMAN WIDOW lady without children wishes an engagement in a good American family. She is a good seamstress, and can make herself useful in all household work. Address V 80, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG ENGLISH lady going to Europe, desires to travel with a lady as attendant. References given and required. Address or apply MRS. GREENWOOD, 158 West Harrison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR A WET NURSE. Best of city references. Apply at MRS. PATCH'S, 1553 State-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

9 SOUTH MAY-ST., BETWEEN WASHINGTON and Randolph-sts. A furnished room suitable for two gentlemen; also, suit of front rooms with board.

12 CENTRE AV., NEAR MADISON-ST.—LARGE room to rent, to one or two single gentlemen; good board.

21 SOUTH CANAL-ST.—DAY BOARD $4.50 PER week. Lodging $2. Meals 30 cents. 40 boarders wanted. Great business centre.

23 SOUTH JEFFERSON-ST.—FURNISHED room to rent, with board, for two gentlemen, $6 each per week. Day board $5 per week. Home-made bread and pastry.

24 ABERDEEN-ST.—NICE FURNISHED rooms and board; a few day boarders accommodated.

44 ST. JOHN'S-PLACE, NEAR UNION PARK—Furnished rooms with board for families or single gentlemen.

49 HUBBARD COURT—BETWEEN STATE-st. and Wabash-av. Room, and Board for gentlemen. Also, accommodation for day boarders.

84 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—NICELY FURnished rooms, with board; also a few day boarders.

98 SOUTH GREEN-ST.—NICE ROOMS WITH board.

143 WEST ADAMS-ST., BETWEEN HALSTED and Desplaines—single young men can be accommodated with good board. Terms reasonable; location first class.

235 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—NICELY FURnished rooms with first-class board.

245 WEST POLK-ST., PRAIRIE STATE House, convenient to street cars and busses. Wanted, a few more boarders.

247 WEST MONROE-ST.—DESIRABLE rooms furnished or unfurnished. Also a few day boarders wanted.

273 WEST LAKE-ST.—GOOD BOARD AND lodging at $5 per week.

285 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE, WELL-FURnished room with board for two; also, May 27, large, finely-furnished front room for two.

344 WEST MONROE-ST., NEAR ABERDEEN—A pleasant furnished and comfortable room with board for single gent. Location etc., first-class. Reference exchanged.

344 MICHIGAN-AV.—NEWLY FURNISHED house; boarders wanted; terms $6 per week with good clean rooms. Day boarders accommodated at $4.50.

356 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—NICELY FURNished front room, with first-class board, for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen; also room and board for two single gentlemen. Terms moderate.

358 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—TWO LARGE furnished rooms for 5 gentlemen, in a private family; breakfast and 6 o'clock dinner.

418 SOUTH CLARK-ST.—GOOD BOARD AND pleasant rooms, or furnished rooms without board.

474 LAKE-ST.—NICELY-FURNISHED rooms to gentlemen; gas and cars. Terms reasonable.

491 MICHIGAN-AV.—A LARGE ALCOVE bed room furnished for gentleman and wife; also, a large back room for two or three gentlemen, with first-class board; marble front with all modern improvements, at reasonable rates.

507 WASHINGTON-AV., NEAR UNION Park—A splendid suite of front rooms and single rooms, with modern conveniences, and first-class board.

518 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished rooms with board. Also a few day boarders wanted.

548 WABASH-AV.—A PLEASANT ROOM, furnished or unfurnished, to rent, with board; references required.

578 MICHIGAN-AV.—UNFURNISHED front suite, with board, newly papered and painted; family small; terms moderate.

584 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOM, with board, for two persons; $20 per week.

609 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with first-class table; terms reasonable; day-board, $5 per week. References.

665 WABASH-AV.—TWO PLEASANT FRONT rooms furnished, one alcove, with first-class board.

670 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TO RENT, with or without board, a nice front parlor and front chamber, modern improvements. Also, barn to rent.

694 WABASH-AV.—LARGE, HANDSOME room for two gentlemen; also, single room, with board; references required; also, day-boarders.

751 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURnished and unfurnished rooms, with first-class table for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen; references required.

754 MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR TWENTY-SECond-st.—Furnished and unfurnished rooms, with first-class board.

761 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHed room, with board for gentleman and wife.

833 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without board. One single room.

977 INDIANA-AV.—ELEGANT FRONT ALcove room, unfurnished or partly furnished, to rent with board; location and table first-class.

1088 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOM, with board, for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen.

1200 PRAIRIE-AV., COR. TWENTY-SIXTH-st.—Pleasant rooms to rent, with board. References exchanged.

AVENUE HOUSE, CORNER TWENTY-SECond-st. and Wabash-av.—Fine suites of family rooms, and first-class day board.

BOARDERS WANTED—$16 A WEEK WILL furnish a pleasant home for a couple, washing included, in a first-class house on Wabash-av. Address R 60, branch Tribune office.

MADISON HOUSE, 124 AND 126 WEST MADIson-st.—$2.50 per day; day board $5 per week. Permanent board and room for a few gentlemen, at reasonable rates.

WEBER HOUSE—158 WEST LAKE-ST. House new, newly-furnished; terms reasonable; transient, $2 per day; day board, $5 per week.

WE WANT TWO BOARDERS, EITHER GENtleman and wife or two gentlemen. Can give good grub and parlor and bed room, both neatly furnished, 10 minutes' walk north of Lake-st., on Robey. Address C 51, Tribune office.

WEST SIDE—PLEASANT SUITE OF ROOMS, with board, modern improvements, location and surroundings unexceptionable. Address E 51, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A FAMILY OF THREE PERSONS wish to obtain board at Evanston. References first-class. Address W 52, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A FAMILY OF THREE GROWN and two young persons, either in city or country. Want four rooms. Address M 80, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR A LADY AND HER CHILD, 4 years old; one large room, furnished, or room with alcove, and board, in a pleasant locality in the West Division. Address for three days, Room 7, Sherman House.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN IN THE RESTAUrant business desires board for his wife; terms must be reasonable; references exchanged. Address U 49, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN EXCHANGE FOR A GOOD piano. Address M 35, Tribune office, stating location.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—PARLOR SET FURNITURE, Brussels carpet, cooking stove, and furniture, all in good order. Call at 173 Twenty-third-st.

PROPOSITION TO REDUCE RENTS—THE EMpire combination parlor bedstead saves room, and enables all to reduce the expense of rent. No waste room; every sleeping room a parlor, and every parlor a sleeping room. An elegant piece of furniture. Have you seen it? Sold on instalments. Empire Parlor Bedstead Co., 392 Madison-st., and 973 Wabash-av.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—EXTRA WHITE BRICK JUST ARrived, now on docks at No. 84 Market-st., both faced and common. Inquire at dock office.

IT WAS JUSTIFIABLE.

Examination into the Killing of Solomon McCracken By His Son Samuel.

Testimony of the Wife, Daughters, and Son of Deceased.

The Court Decides that the Shooting of the Old Man Was Justifiable.

Young McCracken Discharged from Custody.

Samuel McCracken, committed to jail by a Coroner's mittimus, upon the charge that he had, on the 15th instant, shot his father, Solomon McCracken, at Thornton, of which shooting Solomon came by his death, was yesterday brought into the Criminal Court by virtue of a writ of *habeas corpus*, sued out by him. In his petition he claimed that he was guilty of no murder, and the result justified his statement.

The testimony of the medical attendant showed that the death resulted from one of the gunshot wounds, the one caused by the passage of the pistol ball through the frontal bone into the brain.

MRS. M'CRACKEN,

widow of deceased, testified that she sent for Mr. Coutillion after her husband was shot, but did not see any of his family that day. He was the first person who came to the house after her husband was shot. Deceased came into the house at noon-time and had his dinner. Witness then went out upon some household duty, and, as she came into the house again, she saw her husband take down some clothes of her son Samuel's, at the same time telling him to go away, and take those clothes with him. He had wanted that the youth should go out to board, which witness was unwilling he should do. Some words passed about this between witness and her husband, in the course of which their daughter, Mary Anne Caldwell, who had been to the store, came in. She asked what her father was then making a fuss about, whereupon he caught the daughter by the throat. Mary Anne had a milk-pitcher in her hand, and said if he did not let go she would hit him with it. Witness went forward to assist her daughter, and then deceased caught her also by the throat. Samuel, the prisoner, was then called on to help. He asked his father why he was hurting the women. Deceased let go, rushed out, and brought in an axe-handle, coming into the room from the cellar; he swore he would kill every one of them. Sam then got a piece of inch pine wood, and struck his father over the head, while the women caught hold of the axe-handle, pulled deceased down, and screwed the weapon out of his hand. He then rose, and called for his hat, and Sam went out to throw the axe-handle away, so that his father could not get it again. Deceased followed Sam out, and got a fish-spear, holding which he chased his son Sam round the house. Some one in the house opened the door and let Sam in, as his father had got within about three feet of him, and as the lad got in the door was locked. Deceased then burst in a panel of the door, and burst off the lock with the spear, came in, and chased his son into the kitchen. Witness's daughter Mary Anne now got a pistol from a box, which the younger boy James snatched from her. The mother and two other daughters caught hold of the spear which the father was brandishing and attempting to jab into his son, who was close up in the corner of the kitchen with no means of escape. Deceased then knocked or kicked the daughter Mary Anne down; the daughter Hannah went to help her sister; and the elder boy Samuel snatched the pistol from James, who was between his father and himself, and fired. Witness heard two shots, but had been told that deceased was hit three times. Witness thought he fell when the second shot was fired. Deceased was shot on Wednesday at noon, and, after remaining insensible until Thursday evening, he died.

Cross-examination: While witness and her daughters were holding the spear, it was that Hannah was struck or kicked, and knocked down. Then Mary Anne going to assist her sister, witness was unable longer to prevent the use of the spear in the hands of her husband.

MARY ANNE CALDWELL

testified that she is a daughter of deceased and the last witness, married, but not living with her husband, but with her parents. At the time her father was shot, there were in the room her mother, two brothers, one sister, and witness: in the next room was another sister, who is insane, who was caring for witness' baby. Witness had been up to the doctor to have him come down to see this child. As witness came in, she heard her father cursing and swearing. She asked what he was cursing about. Her father then called her a d——d ——, and at the same time caught her by the throat. Witness exclaimed if he did not let her go she would hit him with the pitcher she held in her hand. At this time her mother came to help her, and deceased caught her also by the throat. Her father, the deceased, then let go and went out, got an axe-handle, returned, and said that he would kill them all. The women folks present caught hold of the axe-handle, pulled deceased down, and wrenched the axe-handle from him. He got up again, rushed out of the house, got a fish-spear and ran after Samuel, who had gone out and thrown the axe handle away. Witness thought her father had got a pistol that was kept in the house, so she went to see. She found the pistol in its box, and took it, whereupon her younger brother, James, snatched it from her. By this time, having burst in the door, her father was in the middle of the kitchen floor; Samuel was in the corner with one door locked, a stove and wood-box on one side, a table on the other, and his father standing in front jabbing at him with the spear. Witness, her mother, and sister got hold of the spear, and the boy James was trying to get hold of it. Samuel asked James for the pistol, but as it was not given him, he grabbed it from the boy, who was between him and his father. Witness' sister was knocked down by her father; she went to help her, and did not hear the pistol shots, nor see her father fall. She did not see him down until after her sister was raised, when she saw him lying down by the door.

To the Court: When Samuel was in the corner, he could not possibly get away, and the women were unable to hold the spear longer. Her brother could not possibly get round to get hold of the spear; he was close into the corner, and hemmed in, as described.

Cross-examination: She could not say how her sister Hannah was knocked down; only knew she fell, and said afterwards her father knocked her down.

HANNAH M'CRACKEN,

daughter of the deceased, Solomon McCracken, was at home when her father was shot. Her father came home and took his dinner. Her mother went out, and, as she came in, her father had taken some clothes down, which he told her brother to take with him when he went. At this time Mary Anne came from the store, and asked what he was fussing about. He called her a d—d old ——, and caught her by the throat. She said if he did not let her alone she would hit him with the pitcher. Her mother went to her, and he grabbed her also by the throat. Then Mary Anne asked Samuel if he was not going to help them. Sam then asked him if he was not ashamed to abuse the women. Then deceased went out and got an axe-handle, and came up with it, and was going to hit Sam with it. Witness and her mother grabbed hold of the axe-handle, and Sam hit the old man with a piece of pine wood, but did not knock him down; the women, however, did pull him down, and got the axe-handle out of his hand. Sam took the axe-handle to throw it over the fence, and deceased asked for his hat; he went out and chased Sam round the house, having the fish-spear. Sam came to the door, and witness let him in, and locked the door. Deceased burst the door in, using the fish-spear as a weapon; came in, and drove Sam into the corner of the kitchen, where deceased tried to stab him with the spear. At this time Sam was directly in the corner, blocked in, and his father was stabbing at him. Witness, her sister, Mary Anne, and mother caught hold of the spear, and then her father struck witness in the breast a heavy blow with his elbow. She fell down, and was much hurt. Witness did not see her brother shoot, but heard two shots. She did not see her father fall, nor did she see him again until the afternoon, for some one took her to a neighbor's house. She was very sick after she was knocked down. When her father came in with the axe-handle he said he would kill every d——d one in the house.

To the Court: Sam could not get away at all, because he was close in the corner of the kitchen. Witness did not see prisoner get the pistol, and don't know how he got it.

JAMES M'CRACKEN,

another son of the deceased, corroborated the other witnesses as to the facts they had testified to. He took the pistol from his sister Mary Anne, and, as Samuel was confined in the corner, he took it from witness and shot three times.

To the Court: Witness took the pistol out of his sister's hand, and Samuel grabbed it out of witness' hand. Witness was in front of his father, and in front of his brother. The third shot hit the old man. The first shot gave him a flesh wound in the right arm. When the shots were fired, Samuel could hardly move. Deceased was always quarreling with Sam, but Sam never struck him before, but would only try to get him to behave himself when he was abusing the rest of the family. Deceased used to get drunk.

CONCLUSION.

Mr. Reed, States' Attorney, remarked that he thought the boy was justified in shooting his father. The statute says if the person has reason to believe that he will receive great bodily harm, he has a right to take life. He would have done as the prisoner did if he had been in his place.

The Court. I am inclined to take the same view of the matter, although it seems the deadly issue might, perhaps, have been avoided; yet, under the excitement which would necessarily exist under all these circumstances, I do not think that the defendant ought to be held to answer for a crime. I don't think so. I think I shall order his discharge.

The prisoner was discharged.

AMUSEMENTS.

SIGNOR FARINI'S CONCERT.

A large and select audience was present at Bauer's music store last evening, on the occasion of a concert given by Signor A. Farini, the well-known opera baritone, who has chosen Chicago for his permanent residence, with a view to engaging in vocal instruction. Through the failure of Miss Farwell to appear, several sudden changes in the programme were necessitated, but none which were not fully as acceptable as the original selections would have been. Signor Farini's vocal numbers were "*Non e ver*," and and for the *encore* "Maggie May," "The Wanderer," by Schubert, and a part in the trio from "Attila," and a duo from "Il Trovatore." He is a baritone of great power and extended compass, but seems not to have learned the art of adapting his wealth of voice to areal circumstances. There was too much volume of tone for the size of the hall, and the method which would be precisely the thing in a great opera auditorium proved to be a surplus of sound in this case. The fault, however, is one which practice will remedy, and we look to see Signor Farini take a prominent place in the list of our local talent. He is also a pianist of no ordinary calibre, his execution of his own brilliant variations of the "Mocking Bird" being very fine. Miss Annie Goodall, of the Wyndham Company, assumed the soprano duties of the occasion. She has a pure, rich voice, which exhibits excellent cultivation, though she lacks the ease and grace of manner which only a more extended concert experience can supply. With less reliance upon striking effects, such as sudden changes from *forte* to *pianissimo*, and with a more judicious employment of the *mezzo* voice, her success as a singer would be materially enhanced. The trio from "Attila" was most admirably given by Miss Goodall, Mr. Hatch, and Signor Farini, and was the most finished rendition of the evening. Miss Josephine Strauss made her *debut* as a soprano, but her intonation and rendering of the favorite aria from "Robert" was not such as to indicate a complete preparation for the concert stage. The entertainment, on the whole, was well enjoyed, and served to introduce Signor Farini most favorably.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

"Progress" is to be given by the Wyndham Company, to-morrow evening, at the Globe Theatre.

—Joe Murphy continues to draw crowded houses at the Academy of Music.

—The Minstrels offer a rich bill at the West Side Opera House.

—Nixon's Amphitheatre is the great attraction of the city at present judging from the immense crowds which are present each afternoon and evening.

THE LAW COURTS.

An Expensive Assault Upon a Woman.

Re-establishing a Will—Official Malfeasance—A New Question.

The Superior Court.

ASSAULT.

In the case of William and Charlotte Bendler, husband and wife, against Henry Linnemeyer, to recover for a personal assault on the female plaintiff, on the 13th day of March, 1872, the plaintiffs claimed $10,000 and the jury awarded $2,000. The law of assault was declared to be, that if the defendant struck the woman, or pushed her with a stick or his hands, then he had assaulted her; if then he assaulted her, if it was found that the assault was serious and aggravated in its character, and that she suffered pain as a consequence, and received permanent injury, then the jury might award not only compensation for the suffering in the time present, but for the injury reasonably to be looked for in the future. So if defendant acted with a wanton disregard of the plaintiff's rights, being governed by malice, then punitive damages might be awarded, and all persons are presumed to know the law.

RE-ESTABLISHING A WILL.

A bill for relief was filed by August Albscht against Thomas and Anna Maria Roderick and others. The object of the bill is to re-establish the will of George Schwarz, who died on the 13th day of October, 1870. The complainant was a creditor, and, after the death of the testator, he advanced to the widow money to clear off incumbrances from the estate, to be reimbursed when the property of deceased was converted. By will, Schwarz bequeathed his property in fee to his widow so long as she should remain unmarried; but, if she married, then the estate should go to their children. The will was duly probated, and complainant's claim allowed. Subsequently the widow married her co-defendant, and thus became deprived of her rights to the realty. Of these facts the records were lately destroyed by fire, without default of complainant, and now it is desirous that these be reinstated. The realty left consisted of Lots 44 and 45, in Block 3, in Hamburg, and frame building; also, premises No. 12 Enm street, near Halsted.

ASSUMPSIT.

An action of assumpsit was commenced by Thomas Foster against the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company, in which demand is made for $1,000.

A like action was instituted by John W. Donne and others against Jacob S. Curtiss and Rodman Carter; the demand being for $5,000.

Similar proceedings were instituted by Ullman & Co. against Samuel Frank and Samuel Meyer (Frank & Meyer); the demand being for $3,000.

Also by Charles E. Woolly & Co. against Floyd Biggins; demand, $2,000.

ACTIONS ON THE CASE.

An action on the case, in which damages are laid at $10,000, was commenced by Terence Whitney against Samuel H. Roberts and Oliver Donaldson.

An action on the case was commenced by Dennis M. Swiney against Diedrick Herman Lemer, in which the damages are laid at $5,000.

MECHANIC'S LIEN.

Patrick Dunne and John F. Scanlon pray for the enforcement of an alleged mechanic's lien against Charles Rice, Benjamin L. Robinson, James Mathews, and National Life Insurance Company. The property sought to be affected is the south half of Lot 19, and the north half of Lot 10 Block 122, School Section Addition, and brick building.

EJECTMENT.

An action of ejectment was commenced by John Zasacil against Franz Kaspar for Lot 29, F. Pasdeloup's Subdivision of Block 41, Section 19, 39, 14 east.

AN OLD HOMICIDE CASE DISMISSED.

An indictment against one Michael McCulloch for murder, found in this Court before the adoption of the new Constitution, was yesterday dismissed.

The Circuit Court.

SALE OF MINOR'S PROPERTY.

An order was made by Chief Justice Williams in the matter of the petition of G. McEllain, guardian of George P. Scriven, for the sale of the north eighty-two feet of the east half of lot 15, Ellis' second addition to Chicago, at the price of which $3,000 must be cash in hand. The entire property has a frontage of 132 feet on Ellis' Park and on the Vincennes road, and is valued at $20,000.

TRANSPORTATION CASE.

An attachment issued against the Northern Transportation Company, at the suit of John H. Huggley. It is claimed that the Company is indebted to the plaintiff in the sum of $4,175, and interest from October 7th, 1871, for the failure of the defendant to deliver three hundred barrels of flour shipped by the defendants line for Burlington, Vermont.

RAILROAD SUITS.

An action on the case was instituted by Charles Comstock, Aquila A. Pickering, and Theodore Schriner against the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company. The damages are laid at $5,000.

John R. and David W. Bensley and Reuben Wagner brought like suit against the same company, laying the damages at $500.

JUDGMENT.

Among other judgments, the following were rendered: Salkey & Gerson v. The Occidental Insurance Company, for $2,047.66. Emanuel Brunswick v. the same; $5,125.

STILL ON TRIAL.

Judge Rogers is still engaged in the trial of the Troesch railway case; Judge Tree still has on the Shelton railway case, each of these being to recover for personal injuries.

The Criminal Court.

OFFICIAL MALFEASANCE.

John Laughlin, a constable, was found guilty by a jury of malfeasance in office. He unlawfully received of one Perry Yates the sum of eighty-five cents, in an action of replevin, which was pending before Justice Walsh, between Yates and one George W. Whistlar, that sum being in excess of proper fees. He was fined $10.

CONVICTIONS.

Daniel Shay was tried for and convicted of keeping a lewd house. The question of the penalty was reserved.

Thomas Rayleigh was found guilty by a jury of a like offence. Sentence deferred.

The United States Circuit Court.

A NEW QUESTION.

There was argued, yesterday, before Judge Blodgett, a new question. John J. Lake was some time since adjudicated a bankrupt. The petition in bankruptcy was filed and pending for some time. While it was pending, Lake, the bankrupt, took some notes secured by a mortgage made payable to him, and negotiated them to some bankers. The assignee now claims that the proceeds of these notes belong to the estate, the notes having been transferred while the petition in bankruptcy was pending, and the title to everything under the assignment relating back to the filing of the petition, it cut off the assignment of the notes. No decision.

THE WORKINGMEN.

Meeting of the Boss Plasterers—"Notice" Served Upon the Employing Lathers.

BOSS PLASTERERS.

The Boss Plasterers' Association held a meeting at the Builders' Exchange, yesterday afternoon, Mr. Sutton in the chair. All that transpired was not revealed to the reporters. The session occupied about two hours and a half, but "nothing," it was said, was done. The Secretary was instructed to correspond with the journeymen plasterers' organization and ask for a copy of their Constitution. During the past week "certain demands" were made by some of the workmen, and the bosses want to learn whether they were made with the sanction of the Union or by the men as individuals. There are some things in the Constitution of the Union which are objectionable to the bosses, and an effort is to be made to have it amended so as to produce "harmony" between employer and employe. The question of wages also came up at yesterday's meeting, and all present agreed to let the law of demand and supply regulate it.

THE LATHERS.

The following "notice" was served on all the boss lathers yesterday morning. We understand there are about 1,500 lathers in Chicago, and more arriving daily, while the Lathers' Union has only a membership of 100:

CHICAGO, May 21, 1872.

Mr. ——: You are hereby requested to give work to none other than Union Lathers. Said Lathers to receive $4.00 for 1st class per day $3.50 for 2d class, also 2 apprentices, 1 or 2 laborers to carry Lath on all buildings more than 2 story.
this to take effect on the 27th. Yours
CHRIST GRANTWOOD, Secty.
J. HANAHHAN, Asst. C. L. P. & B. U.

Real Estate Sale.

A real estate sale, at auction, took place yesterday afternoon, corner of North Clark and Division streets, by Colonel John A. Elison, of the popular firm of Elison & Foster, auctioneers. The lot, 84½ feet front on Clark street, brought the neat sum of $12,461.50, without the *debris*, and was bought by Edwin Lee Brown, of the firm of Brown Bros. & Co.

Facts.

Messrs. Johnson, Clark & Co., No. 53 West Washington street, sell the Home Shuttle Sewing Machine, which is said to be the best for the price that has been invented. Those in want of a good machine, at a fair price, would do well to go and see for themselves. They are fair dealers.

Boston Jubilee.

A grand rehearsal of the Mendelssohn Society for the International Jubilee will be held at Lyon & Healy's Music Store, corner of Sixteenth street and Wabash avenue, this evening. Membership and railroad tickets will be ready, and can be obtained of Mr. Lyon.

INSURANCE MATTERS.

Regular Meeting of the Board of Underwriters.

Rates on Rent Policies—Communication from the State Auditor.

Brokers and Brokerage—Resignation of Members.

A regular meeting of the Board of Underwriters was held in the Fire Patrol building yesterday afternoon, President Clark in the chair. There was a fair attendance of members.

The following report was read by the Secretary:

GENTLEMEN: The Committee on Rates on Rent Policies respectfully report that all rent policies embody the clause, "The sum insured by this policy shall be the annual rent of the building, for the purpose of determining the amount of loss;" that the rates on policies so written shall be 20 per cent less than the building rates. Without this clause, or some other providing for the full insurance of rents, the rate of rents shall be the same as that on buildings.

Mr. Grier did not think the report carried with it the correct idea. For example; the rent of a building was $10,000, and the owner insured it for $6,000. The form of policy most commonly used said nothing at all about the amount insured being the annual rent of the building. If it was destroyed, the companies paid for the loss of rent, at the rate of $833 a month, and not at the rate of $500, which the policy would require. In that case, the rent policy was worth just as much as the building policy. Under the form of policy in general use, the companies paid the assured the actual loss of rents, no matter what the amount of insurance. He did not see how the proposed clause was going to help the matter any.

Mr. Goodwin said it seemed to him if the full value of rents on a building was insured, there was more than 20 per cent difference in the rates. Were all buildings insured to their full value, the rates would be better than 20 per cent less. A rent policy, if it was three-quarters insured, was certainly better than a building-policy. To undertake to form the policies so as to conform to a full valuation, was beyond the province of the Board. What the Board should do, was to fix the rents as they are written. He would not vote to adopt the report as it stood.

Mr. Ryan moved that in no case shall more than the actual amount of rent be received.

Mr. Moore thought the matter should be left open. They should not undertake to legislate upon it.

The report was received.

A motion to adopt it was not agreed to.

Mr. Ryan, from the Committee appointed to confer with the Board of Police and Board of Public Works about the enforcement of the fire ordinance, reported that the Committee had not yet concluded their labors, and asked for further time.

It was granted.

The Committee on Specific Rates submitted a partial report, which, after some talk, was referred back to the Committee.

During the discussion, General Ducat stated that the walls of many of the buildings erecting in the burnt district were much better than the fire ordinance called for. There should be rules for the government of the Board in regard to making surveys of buildings.

The Secretary presented the following communication, which was ordered to be placed on file:

Alfred Wright, Esq., Secretary of Chicago Board of Underwriters:

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 10th inst. has been received, and duly considered. In reply, I have to say that our insurance laws do not warrant me in publishing that an evasion of their provisions will be permitted until a certain date in the future—June 1, 1872. Whenever the proper evidence is presented to the office, of evasion of the insurance law of the State, by persons within the State, acting as agents or brokers in obtaining and placing risks in Companies which have made no attempt or effort to comply with the law of Illinois, I shall feel it my duty to enforce the law to its fullest extent, without regard to the time when the act may have been done, if within the statute of limitations. There has been no time since the Chicago fire but what good Companies could comply with the laws of this State, and the low rates on fire risks which have prevailed in your city during almost the entire time since said fire, is evidence to satisfy me that there has been no necessity of placing risks in Companies which will not, and still are not, making any attempt at compliance. I shall be pleased to have the aid of the Chicago Board of Underwriters, and its individual members, or others, who may take sufficient interest in the matter, to assist me in obtaining the proper data to enable me to enforce the law against those who have done business without authority thereof. To enable this department to act in the premises, such assistance is needed, and will be accepted from any source from which it may come. The Board is at liberty to use this letter as it may see fit, if such use will aid in any way to accomplish the object desired. Very respectfully,
C. E. LIPPINCOTT, Auditor Public Accounts.
SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 16, 1872.

Mr. Grier called the attention of the Board to the question of brokerage, claiming that the adoption of the resolution in regard to the non-payment of commissions was unjust. He moved that the resolution be rescinded.

Mr. Teal hoped the resolution would not be repealed. He had been informed that some of the members of the Board, after they had pledged their honor not to do so, were paying commissions to brokers. The rule should be enforced, or else rescinded.

General Ducat moved that the gentlemen be dismissed. [Applause.]

The motion was not acted on.

Mr. Blaney said he had received instructions from his Company, the State, of Missouri, to withdraw from the Board if the resolution was not rescinded.

After some further discussion, a motion to rescind was lost.

Mr. Blaney then entered his protest against the resolution, and the Secretary was instructed to inform the State Company of the condition of affairs in Chicago, and the reasons why it was adopted.

Mr. Grier tendered the resignations of himself and his partner, Mr. Ayer, as members of the Board.

They were placed on file.

Mr. Goodman moved that the Secretary be instructed to ascertain whether there are any companies that are members of the National Board of Underwriters, whose agents in this city are not members of the Chicago Board, and that he notify the officers of the National Board of the fact, in case he discovers any, and that a communication setting forth the objects of the Board, and the fact of its organization, be prepared by the President and Secretary, and sent to the officers of the different Companies.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Moore hoped the members who had objected to the resolution about brokers would see how it worked before they did anything. The Board was harmonious on everything but that, and it should not go to pieces on its account.

The Board then adjourned.

An informal meeting was held ten minutes after the adjournment, and a motion that, hereafter, no commissions be paid to any one, but that all employes be paid regular salaries, was unanimously agreed to. A resolution in accordance with this action will be presented at the next meeting of the Board, and, if adopted, will settle effectually the brokers and the question of brokerage.

FIRE AND WATER.

Lots for Engine Houses—Mr. Farwell's Artesian Well—West Side Water Works.

A meeting of the Committee on Fire and Water was held at the office of the City Clerk, last evening, for the purpose of disposing of some matters which had been referred to it by the Council. Messrs. McGenniss, Cullerton, and Witbeck were present.

It was decided to report in favor of the passage of a resolution, offered in the Council by Ald. Batcham, authorizing the purchase of a lot 40x100 feet, at the corner of Blue Island avenue and Twelfth street, on which to erect an engine-house.

The Committee also agreed to report in favor of the city making an even exchange with A. B. Meeker, by giving the old Titsworth engine house lot, 24 feet front, for his 36-foot lot on the east side of Dearborn street, north of Lake.

With reference to bids for the purchase of the Long John engine house lot, on LaSalle street, it was decided not to sell it for less than $1,800 a foot.

A numerously-signed communication, petitioning for the construction of 100 public drinking fountains, was passed over temporarily.

The petition of John V. Farwell, asking that those who are in favor of laying pipes and using the water from his artesian well be exempt from water tax, was not considered favorably. It was laid over for discussion at a full meeting of the Committee.

Messrs. Cullerton and McGenniss agreed to report adversely to the purchase of the Sam Walker lot on Ashland avenue for a pumping works site, and in favor of referring the matter back to the Board of Public Works, with instructions to advertise for a more eligible and less costly location.

The meeting then adjourned.

CITY AFFAIRS IN BRIEF.

Business on the Lake Front.

We are sorry to learn that there is any, even if it be inconsiderable, reluctance on the part of business firms occupying, in an emergency way, the Lake Park, to vacate their temporary premises at the call of the city authorities, already issued for early in October. It was fortunate that this mile of front on a paved, wide street like Michigan avenue was in readiness to receive, temporarily, the heavy business of the city. It has greatly facilitated reconstruction, by giving up the principal streets of the burned district to rebuilding. But it would be generally crowded to injustice were such occupancy to react to the disadvantage of those who are restoring our city, whose enterprise would be poorly repaid were our authorities to thus practically compete against them, by prolonging needlessly the use to which the Lake Park has been given and will be given for the full 12 months following the Great Fire. We choose to urge no other reason, for this is a general one which comes home to the whole body of our citizens, whose interest it is to see trade in its proper quarters again as soon as possible. It is timely to urge the point, for the conviction, now a general one, cannot too soon be universal that the vacation of the east front of Michigan avenue must be as prompt and unanimous as its occupancy. All business firms and business establishments concerned will all the more surely commence in time to guard against the loss and inconvenience of removal.

A Mixed-Up Affair.

At a late hour last night, "Billy" Pinkerton, the well-known detective, was arrested on complaint of John Dowling, a notorious gambler, who charged him with assault with intent to kill. The facts in the case are these: Dowling was in a saloon on West Madison street. Pinkerton entered with a friend for the purpose of getting a cigar. While standing at the cigar case near the door, Pinkerton removed a pistol from one pocket of his pantaloons to another, and in doing so the weapon went off. The ball injured the thumb of his right hand, and entered the floor. The report of the shot collected a crowd, among which was Officer Keely. Dowling told him to arrest Pinkerton, and he did so. The latter very quietly allowed himself to be taken into custody, and went to the Madison Street Station. On the way up, Dowling, it is said, abused him shamefully, which so exasperated Pinkerton that, while in the station, he struck him in the face with his hat, without causing any injury. The gambler put up $60 for his appearance this morning, and Pinkerton was locked up. He was released on bail shortly afterwards, a Justice of the Peace having been found. The men are unfriendly toward each other, owing to the arrest, by one of Pinkerton's detectives, of Henry Brown, a notorious pickpocket, at the Hot Springs, Arkansas, a year or so ago. Dowling, at that time, was "dealing" in a faro bank at the Springs, and it is claimed by Pinkerton that he tried to interfere with the detective in the discharge of his duty. Dowling denies this. At any rate the men do not like each other on that account, and Dowling doubtless supposes that Pinkerton intended to shoot him when he heard the pistol go off. The direction of the ball, and the statements of Pinkerton and his friends, rather point the other way.

Mounted Policemen.

There is a movement on foot to organize a mounted police force for duty on the outskirts of the city. That such a force would be useful is unquestionable. The beats of the policemen in that portion of the city are so large—in many instances fifteen, twenty, and even thirty blocks—that it is impossible to go over them more than once in three or four hours, and thieves can steal with impunity. The Board of Police intend asking for an increase of 75 men, and it remains to be seen whether the Common Council will make the appropriation—$67,500—needed to pay them. In addition, a sufficient amount to pay for twenty-five mounted policemen, will, probably, be asked for. There is another plan: to ask for only sixty-five ordinary policemen, thus reducing the appropriation to $58,500, and detailing twenty-five of them for horse-patrol duty. The latter can be equipped for about $4,500, making the total appropriation $63,000. Taking care of the horses and feed for them would require about $1,300 per annum. This would give a total of $64,500, against $67,500 should the seventy-five men be asked for. It is urged that, by this arrangement, the sixty-five policemen could do more service than one hundred on foot in protecting persons and property in the suburbs.

A New Military Organization.

It is proposed to raise, arm, and equip in Chicago, ten companies of infantry, to be organized into a regiment under the laws of the State. It is expected that the organization will be composed chiefly of young men, and to be to this city what the famous Seventh Regiment is to New York. The muster rolls, necessary blanks, etc., have already been received from the Adjutant General of the State, who will issue arms and equipments as soon as the several companies are formed. Assurances have been given by bankers, merchants, and leading citizens, that all necessary funds will be promptly forthcoming. The object is to form a reliable military organization to act in subordination to the civil authorities, and to be available for any emergency likely to arise. The need of an organization of this kind will hardly be questioned.

Iron Roof for the Water Works.

The following bids were yesterday received by the Board of Public Works, for the construction of an iron fire proof roof on the Water Works: W. S. Pope, roof complete, excepting slate, and not including ceiling, $12,500; Detroit Bridge Company, roof complete, covered with corrugated iron, and not including ceiling, $18,503; Davis & Soulerin, roof complete, $17,140; J. B. & J. M. Cornell, roof complete, $42,720; American Bridge Company, without covering, $16,380; same, with corrugated iron, $17,770; Philadelphia Architectural Iron Company, roof complete, with crimp iron ceiling, and inside plastering, $13,580. The last-named bid was accepted, provided that Mr. Chesbrough, the City Engineer, reports the strength of the roof, according to this plan, to be sufficient.

Presentation.

Mr. Charles Andrieux, a gentleman whose popularity among his countrymen in this city was materially strengthened by his indefatigable efforts in relieving distress among the French residents of Chicago after the great fire, was agreeably surprised, last evening, on being made the recipient of a beautiful gold watch and chain, of Jules Narcin's make, and valued at $160, the gift of some thirty-four warm friends. The presentation was made by M. Niboyet, the French Consul in Chicago, who bore strong testimony to the great deservings of the recipient for the reason stated above. Mr. Andrieux responded in a happy vein, and the ensuing two hours were most pleasantly spent, under the genial influence of sauterne, claret, and krug.

Everything.

Cosmopolitan Lodge No. 6, K. of P., will meet this evening at No. 82 West Randolph street.

—Mr. B. A. Birdsall, of Lincoln, Canada, wants to know the address of Mrs. Carrie Smith, who lived at No. 336 Fourteenth street, at the time of the fire.

—The house of W. A. Denney, No. 569 Cottage Grove avenue, was entered by burglars on Wednesday night, and robbed of a gold watch and some money.

—Mr. B. B. Fay, a well-known merchant of Dubuque, Iowa, has made a copartnership arrangement with a Chicago tea firm, and intends residing in this city in the future.

—Yesterday the Fire Commissioners audited the bills of the Fire Department, appointed a few men on probation, and accepted the resignations of a few more who think they can make more money in private life.

—At half-past 8 o'clock yesterday morning, Julius Kerbs, of No. 272 Burnside street, was robbed of some money, at the corner of Twenty-first and Arnold streets, by two men. He thinks he could not identify them.

—Henry Starring, General American Baggage Agent, residing at No. 14 South May street, was thrown out of his buggy at the corner of Halsted and Monroe streets, yesterday morning, and slightly cut and bruised.

—The saloon, No. 176 West Madison street, was broken into early yesterday morning, and robbed of $5 in currency, a quantity of cigars, and several bottles of wine. Entrance was effected by cutting out a door panel and slipping the bolt.

—Thomas Lamborn, a minister from near Auburn, N.Y., will address a meeting of Friends to be held in the Centenary Methodist Meeting House, this evening. Everybody is invited to attend.

—The State Microscopical Society will hold its last meeting for the season, this evening, at the Michigan Avenue Baptist Church. Members are requested to bring their microscopes and some object of interest with them.

—Harry Starring, the general baggage agent, was severely cut and bruised yesterday morning, by being thrown out of his buggy. A runaway team collided with his vehicle at the corner of Halsted and Monroe streets.

—The Board of Public Works, yesterday, received the following proposals for the construction of the Free Library rooms, in connection with the City Hall Building: N. Belden, $19,950; John S. Hewson, $16,881. No award was made.

—Yesterday the Coroner held an inquest at No. 78 Sherman street, on the body of Elizabeth Heinrichs, aged 4, who died on the way here from New York with a party of German emigrants. The jury decided that her death was caused by exposure incident to a sea voyage.

—About 7 o'clock yesterday morning a young Swede, named P. G. Westholen, attempted to commit suicide, at No. 1356 State street, by cutting his throat with a jackknife. He had been suffering from measles for some time, and feared that he would not recover. His neck is badly cut, but it is believed he will soon get over it.

—The following is the order of exercises of the Hyde Park Literary Society Exhibition this evening: Oration, by Guy C. Sampson. Debate on the question, "Is it the duty of the United States Government to suppress Mormonism?"; affirmative, S. S. Calkins and W. H. Lodge; negative, H. B. Freeman and J. J. Herrick.

—Two horses attached to a wagon ran away on Lake street yesterday forenoon, and fell into the river, the bridge being open. Every effort was made to save them by sailors and others who witnessed the accident, but the weight of the vehicle held them down, and they were drowned. They were owned by Mr. Stine, of No. 611 Archer avenue.

—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Globe Insurance Company, of Chicago, held at their office, in Bryan Block, yesterday, the following Directors were chosen for the ensuing year: Geo. K. Clark, W. H. Stevenson, E. W. Chapman, T. M. Nelson, A. F. Fausett, G. W. Waite, M. Smith, C. H. Sanborn, O. P. Axtell, J. M. W. Jones, J. B. Grinnell. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors the following officers were chosen: Geo. K. Clark, President; C. H. Sanborn, Vice President. It was voted to increase the capital stock of the Company to $600,000.

—Yesterday, Officer Thomas Simmons, of the Madison Street Station, arrested a man named Patrick Callaghan on the charge of murder. The alleged crime was committed in Winona County, Minn., about seven years ago. It is claimed that at that time the accused was a farmer, and that his land adjoined that of a man named Warren Youman. Callaghan's cattle broke through Youman's fence, and some difficulty arose about it. One day Youman was found dead in a field, his life having been taken with a scythe. Callaghan disappeared about that time, and suspicion fastened upon him. He will be held here until the Minnesota officers call for him. It is said that he has resided here for some years.

GAMES AND PASTIMES.

BASE BALL IN CHICAGO.

The first match game of the season will be played this afternoon, on the grounds at the corner of Laflin and Jackson streets, the participants being the nine of the Evanston University, (the champion College nine), and the West Side Libertys. Game will be called at 2:30, sharp. The Van Buren street cars pass the grounds.

—The Ætnas will play a strong picked nine this afternoon on one of the many vacant tracts of prairie near the corner of Laflin and Jackson streets. It is expected that the full Ætna team will be on hand this time.

—Reserved seats in the Grand Stand for the Baltimore-Cleveland matches of the 29th and 30th, will soon be placed on the market.

BILLIARDS—THE FOUR-HANDED MATCH,

which occurs to-morrow evening at Orpheus Hall, corner of Lake and Peoria streets, is attracting much attention among billiard lovers hereabouts. Parker and Deery, and Garnier and Rhines, the respective contestants, are putting in all their spare time at practice, and the game promises to be one of the most brilliant and interesting on record. Garnier is in better play than ever before. In a practice game of 600 points French caroms with Rhines yesterday afternoon, at the Academy of Music Billiard Hall, Garnier scored the extraordinary runs of 52, 64, 75, 79, and 116, making an average of about 15. Rhines also made some very handsome runs. Parker and Deery do their practicing at the Oriental Hall, and are both playing in a manner which should give the utmost encouragement to their friends. The price of admission for the match to-morrow night has been placed at 50 cents.

GAME AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, May 23.—The Red Stockings of this city defeated the Forest City, of Cleveland, this afternoon, by a score of 10 to 2. The game was unfinished on account of the storm.

CINCINNATI RACES.

CINCINNATI, May 23.—The programme of the second annual meeting of the Quickstep Park Trotting Association is published. The meeting occurs on the 3d, 3d, 4th, and 5th of July. Premiums to the amount of $15,500 are offered, with an additional purse of $2,000 to the horse beating Goldsmith Maid's 2:17. Entries close June 5.

Champagne.

The Merchants' Club, composed of the leading merchants of New York City, who are celebrated for their cultivated tastes, have adopted Charles Heidsieck's "Extra" Champagne as the standard wine of the club.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best,

NEW YORK.

Scenes in Court on the Arraignment of Stokes.

A Personal Encounter Imminent Between the Opposing Counsel.

Daily Review of the Money and Stock Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE STOKES ARRAIGNMENT.

NEW YORK, May 23.—The scenes in the Oyer and Terminer to-day, preparatory to the arraignment of Edward S. Stokes, were exciting. At an early hour in the morning the halls began filling with those eager to get into the court-room and witness the proceedings; but despite their clamor the doors were kept closed until 10 o'clock, at which hour as many as could find seats and standing room in the aisles were admitted. They entered with a rush, and filled every available place in a moment. The usual number of eminent lawyers filled the bar enclosure. The prisoner was ushered in at an early hour from the side door, attended only by his brother, and took his seat by the Hon. John McKeon, his sole counsellor. He was dressed precisely as on the previous day, and seemed equally nervous and frightened. His face wore the same ghastly smile when looking upon anybody he knew, and he was careful to bow to everybody whom he recognized. His venerable father came in a few minutes later, and took a seat behind him. His brothers, as on the previous day, were restlessly flitting about, first in and then out of the room, whispering to the prisoner or his counsel, and then disappearing, as though on some errand. While awaiting the arrival of the Judge, Mr. McKeon unrolled a ponderous bundle of manuscript, which he handed to Stokes, calling his attention to the closing paragraph. Stokes read the paragraph, and then rose and approached the table, and, with a trembling hand, affixed his signature to it. He then resumed his seat, and Mr. McKeon carefully rerolled the manuscript, and secured it with a rubber band. At precisely 10:40 Judge Ingraham took his seat on the bench, and the Court was formally opened. Mr. Sparks, the Clerk, proceeded to call the roll of Petit Jurors, and the Judge occupied his time in glancing over his correspondence. These preliminaries finished, the business of the day was announced. The crowded audience became quiet and attentive in a moment. Every ear was strained to hear all that might be said.

District Attorney Garvin. I am ready to proceed in the case of Edward S. Stokes.

Mr. McKeon. I have a plea which I hand to the Court to be put on file. Mr. McKeon handed to the Clerk the ponderous manuscript which had been signed by Stokes, and which was indorsed "The people against Edward S. Stokes; indictment for murder; special plea in Bar." The manuscript covered several quires of legal cap paper.

Judge Ingraham. State what it is before it is filed.

Mr. McKeon. I am not required to do that.

Judge Ingraham, (with some feeling). I think the Court has the right to know what the paper is before it is filed.

Mr. McKeon, (with some earnestness). Is not the Clerk the one through whom the Court and the District Attorney is to know its contents? It is filed with him. The law allows us in criminal cases to take that course.

Judge Ingraham. You can act your own pleasure.

Mr. McKeon. I decline to state what it is. It is there on file for the District Attorney to see what it is.

District Attorney Garvin arose slowly and deliberately, and addressed the Court, manifesting in every motion and tone the utmost indignation at the course pursued. He said: "If the Court please, this case is somewhat peculiar in everything that pertains to it. The murder was peculiar."

Mr. McKeon (interrupting). Now, Mr. District Attorney, every time this case is referred to, reference to the murder and its atrocity has to be brought in. If this case is to be tried by the newspapers, I will try it that way; if it is to be tried according to legal formula, let it be so tried.

The District Attorney. When the gentleman is called upon as counsel in a proper manner to make a statement of what his plea is, he is dumb. He says nothing when the Court respectfully requests him to state the contents of his plea, which perhaps consists of a long sermon or oration, nobody knows what. He says not a word. When the other side proposes to say anything, he always interrupts. He has had five counsel to aid him in doing that, until they got tired and left. What I was about to say was that this is a peculiar case. The murder was a strange one. The District Attorney recited the various proceedings had thus far and continued that the judgment upon the demurrer to the special pleas was, that this prisoner answer over to the indictment. Now, sir, when I come into court, representing the people, and ask for a plea to the indictment, another plea is interposed of a magnitude which your Honor can have a little idea of by looking at the quantity of paper used. The District Attorney here took the bulky plea from the Clerk, and, opening it, held it up by one leaf to the gaze of the Court. He continued: I don't object to this thing being done, but I do say it is an unfair and improper course for counsel to pursue, when he puts in a plea which it has taken himself and his associates six weeks to draw up, and then when the Court requests him to state the substance of the plea, says, "I have filed my plea, and I say nothing." I put this paper before the Court, and you must find out the best way you can what it is. I tell the gentleman he is trifling with the life of his client, and I say further that, when a man comes into a Court of Justice, his hands stained with blood to the shoulders with a murder of this description, it becomes him to come in and put himself on the record like an honest prisoner, who desires to have his case investigated in a proper way. If he is not guilty of this crime let him say so. He can fold his hands and say "not guilty," and we are bound to make out a case against him. But this everlasting delay would not be so objectionable were it not from the fact of the manner in which this case is constantly presented to the Court. The gentleman understands perfectly well that no man can take issue upon the plea until he knows what it is. Of course to decide what course to take in reference to it involves a thorough examination and comprehension of everything that is included in it. I don't blame the gentleman for taking the course he does, but certainly he ought to stand up like a man, and say what his plea is, so that we can either demur, or move to strike out. The other course involves delay. Your Honor will see the necessity of the matter standing over for a day, or two, or three. I say that I am amazed, I am astounded at the course taken by the counsel on the other side. He has preceded me honorably as public prosecutor, and he understands something of the difficulties under which the public prosecutor labors.

Mr. McKeon gets hot at the conclusion of the District Attorney's remarks, Mr. McKeon arose with fire in his eyes, and proceeded to reply. He spoke with more earnestness of manner than is usual with him, and shook first one and then both fists at the public prosecutor, in a way that to a stranger would have seemed very threatening. He said the District Attorney has had an opportunity of making a harangue. I will not allow him nor any other man to teach me my duty. There was a tone of insolence to his remarks which rather aroused my feeling. He has no right [vehemently], he has no right to speak to me in this manner. When, as the mere instrument of the Ring, he got an indictment against this man, with Josie Mansfield, which he dare not bring to trial. Why, he does not stand in a condition to be independent—[Here the speaker became so choked with passion as to articulate with difficulty. His voice trembled and his language became confused.] He continued: An outrageous attack. He, the tool of these men, to talk to me about risking the life of my client. He, that dare not be independent, talking to me in this way; and if the gentleman has not the capacity to know whether that plea is good or bad, let him resign his position. There is a plea drawn by able men which I have examined and concur in. I doubted what I would do up to the last moment, but on the solicitations of men of ability I have come to the conclusion to put it in, and I am told I am trifling with my client's life. There is the plea on file. It cannot be taken off except by order of the Court. No power on earth can take it except by such order, and I believe no Court will order that it be taken off. I asked for a few days the other day for the purpose of consultation. It was denied me. There is the paper. He can demur on your issue at once. I am ready to argue it with him at once, whether it is good or bad. I am ready to go on and put matters in a condition where there will be an issue; but I will not allow any man to talk to me in this manner. If he wants to make a personal issue with me I am ready for it. I have lived too long in this community to permit any man to say I have risked the life of my client. I have defended many a man's life, and have never lost one. I never engaged in a case that I did not believe in the integrity and innocence of my client. I am not a mere hireling to defend every man. I believe this man has a good defence. I am endeavoring in every way as his counsel, to throw barriers around him. I am indebted to the ability of other men for this plea. To the last will I allow no man, much less the District Attorney, to insult me in that manner, and to say I am trifling with the Court, and with the life of a fellow creature when I use the talents of distinguished men, in whose ability and industry I believe, to present a plea. Let him answer or demur to that.

Here the District Attorney rose, but the Judge, who was fearful of a personal collision, ordered both parties to sit down. McKeon varied his performance by insinuating that the Judge was a liar, to which the Judge paid no attention.

Judge Garvin said: When the gentleman defends the Ring, and is counsel for them, I don't think it comes with very good grace to assail me as the tool of the Ring.

The case was then adjourned till to-morrow, to give the District Attorney time to go through the plea. The counsel sat down and looked at one another, while the Court proceeded to hear other business. The prisoner was soon after removed by the side door, and returned to the Tombs. The crowded audience followed as soon as permitted to retire, and the excitement terminated. The feeling against Stokes, in the city, is very bitter.

STOCKS.

With the exception of one or two features, the different Wall street markets were very dull and uninteresting. The news, in relation to the position of the international dispute, was not of an exciting or sensational description, though favorable, and occasioned no sway in stock operations. The share market opened quiet and steady, but Pacific Mail quickly became active, and formed the chief entertainment of the day, selling in the forenoon as high as 82, and later declining to 77¾, closing at 78¼. The decline was accompanied by large amounts of stock thrown upon the market, both to realize and also to break down the price to a lower point. The rest of the list was steady and firm at different intervals, the market finally winding up weak at pretty much the lowest prices of to-day. Erie broke from 71½ to 69½, this, after Pacific Mail, being the most important depression. Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central was at times pretty active, ranging at 41½@42½, 41@42@41¼. Ohio & Mississippi was steady, Northwestern common nearly so, and New York Central firm, the dealings in the rest of the speculatives being of no special significance. In the investments Harlem sold at 127½. Quicksilver made a disastrous break away from 36 to 30½; the preferred touching 43. Express shares were strong on American at 80, and Wells, Fargo & Co. at 93, United States being buoyant, and rising from 84 to 86½.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

were strong in both the home and foreign markets, but business was limited. There are those who expect a liberal shipment of securities when the Alabama question becomes adjusted, though the expectation is liable to be modified by results.

GOLD.

The movement in gold was quiet at 113⅞@114@114¼, though the bulk of dealings was the intermediate figure. The speculation was unaffected by the news of the Alabama matter, though while its influence would materially encourage a lower price, yet as long as the demand for specie continues so important no noticeable decline is likely to ensue except from the intervention of other outside causes.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE STRIKERS.

NEW YORK, May 23.—The carpenters are still holding secret sessions, and it is yet believed that a new strike for $4 per day is probable.

The German upholsterers are meeting with success in the strike, and expect to resume work soon at eight hours. Ten additional shops conceded to their demands to-day.

The journeymen street railroad car builders this evening organized an association, and resolved to strike at an early day for eight hours per day.

THE STATUE OF SHAKSPEARE.

The statue of Shakspeare in Central Park was uncovered to-day in the presence of about 7,000 spectators, shortly after 5 o'clock. Judge Daly, Chairman of the Executive Committee, addressing the Commissioners of Central Park, related how the project originated in 1864, ascribed the chief credit of the success of the undertaking to the efforts of Booth, Wheatley, Wallack, and Hackett; expressed his conviction that an American sculptor, John Quincy Adams Ward, had first succeeded in reproducing in the form of a statue the poet as he lived and looked, according to the most authentic busts and portraits, and concluded by tendering the statue subscribed for by citizens of New York to the city forever through the Park Commissioners. The statue was then uncovered by the sculptor, Mr. Ward, and architect of the pedestal, W. J. W. Mould. The figure is of bronze, and the face bears an expression of the utmost life-like intelligence. Mr. Stebbins, President of the Department of Public Parks, in accepting the gift, referred to the statues of Humboldt, Schiller, and Morse, and said that the Park was engineered and intended for such public monuments. He was rejoiced that American poetry and sculpture were to unite in expressing deep appreciation of Shakspeare's poetry. William Cullen Bryant delivered the oration, full of poetic imagery. He suggested the various thoughts and fancies that the statue would recall to those who visited the park, and said Shakspeare must have possessed an intellectual character like that of the great personages whom he would represent, and into whose mouths he puts words and sentiments corresponding to their exalted character, and in other pursuits might have achieved renown almost equal to that which attends his dramatic writings. One only regret saddened the ceremony: that Hackett, who was foremost in procuring that expression of homage to Shakspeare, sleeps with the great author whose works he loved and interpreted to the ear and eye. Edwin Booth then recited the lines of R. H. Stoddard on Shakspeare, bursts of applause following every stanza. With this the ceremony concluded.

NEW TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

The erection of the new office of the Western Union Telegraph commences about June 15. It will be brick, with granite trimmings, eight stories high, and intended to be fire-proof.

SEIZURE OF CIGARS.

The Custom House Inspectors last night seized, on board the steamship Moro Castle, 15,000 Havana cigars, which were stowed away in India rubber bags, ready to throw them overboard to men in small boats, who were on hand to pick them up. The owners would not claim them.

MEETING OF THE INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

The Board of Indian Commissioners are now in session at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. They had a protracted conference last evening with General F. A. Walker, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in reference to the proposed sale of portions of several Indian reservations. The Purchasing Committee of the Board is now engaged in making awards for Indian goods, for which sixty-six bids have been received.

PETITION TO PARDON A MURDERESS.

A petition is being circulated at Paterson, N.J., asking the Court of Pardons to commute the sentence of Libbie Garrabrant to imprisonment for life. It has already received one thousand signatures.

THE COTTON COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

The cotton commission merchants held a meeting yesterday, and adopted the rule that their minimum rate of commission in future for delivering contracts shall be 1⅛ per cent.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS SUIT.

In the suit of Bergh against the turtle dealers, yesterday, for cruelty to animals, two turtles were introduced in court in evidence. The jury disagreed.

FIRST REGATTA OF THE SEASON.

The first regatta of the season occurred yesterday in Gowanus Bay. The prizes, three in number, were won by Dart, Comet, and George Toff.

MOSBY.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Having seen in THE TRIBUNE the fact announced that the Grant Brigade had received the powerful accession to its ranks of Colonel Jack Mosby, the guerrilla, the brigand, the courter of notoriety at the expense of all honor, and that he intended to fight out the coming Presidential campaign on that line, I thought a few personal reminiscences of the earlier life of this illustrious individual and his family, might be apropos at this time.

My acquaintance with John Singleton Mosby began in the fall of 1854; and at Tuder Hall—the high-sounding name for the plain brick house which his imaginative mother had attached to the homestead was quite near my residence, according to Virginian ideas of distance. I met him and his mother and sisters very often, and had an excellent opportunity of seeing verified the truth of the old saying, "Show me the mother and I'll show you the son."

She came, of course, from one of the very first families of Virginia; was kin to the Pattersons, of Baltimore; to the Cabeles, of Western Virginia; to the Jeffries, of Powhatan. Her blood was pure, true blue; no admixture had ever discolored it; and her family was her favorite theme of conversation. Her temper was fiery and impetuous, and, when angry, well-chosen, bitter, and cutting sentences flowed from her mouth like a stream. She was well read in all kinds of literature,—novels, history, poetry, and the Bible,—but delighted, above all things, in newspapers, the history of the present; but they were always of the intense Southern type, bitter towards the North and Northern institutions; and no paper printed in that section was acceptable with them but the New York *Herald*, then advocating Know Nothingism; and that, for the time being, became a great favorite with both mother and son.

At the age of 19 Mosby fought a duel with a young man by the name of Turpin, and wounded him so severely in the arm that it had to be amputated. Mr. Mosby, for this display of his delicate sense of honor, spent eleven months in jail at Charlottesville, and, to his credit be it said, continued his studies so diligently and faithfully that he was admitted to the bar at once on his release. In parenthesis, I would like to say, right here, that all who knew both the young men then, said it was a thousand pities that both were not killed. When young Mosby was sent to jail, his mother said, "Never mind my son! all of the distinguished men of Virginia have fought duels, and jail is nothing when you are sent there for *that*."

In person, Jack Mosby was tall and slender, with a sharp, thin face; tawny, yellowish whiskers; a bluish-gray eye; rather large mouth; irregular teeth, the front ones over-lapping; and a well-formed, prominent nose; his forehead being neither very high nor broad. His head was long from his ears to the crown; his walk was shambling, and his dress careless. His manners were good, particularly if pleased, and not crossed in his opinions; his memory quick and very retentive; his courage undoubted; his mind well cultivated, and his educational advantages excellent.

He was perfectly unscrupulous in everything, and very eager for notoriety, and I can imagine how heartily J. Wilkes Booth and John Singleton Mosby would have clasped hands if they had met right after the assassination of poor Lincoln. Each had the same wish not to die unknown; and "firing the Ephesian dome," or assassinating a Republican President, or playing the *role* of Dick Turpin in so called guerrilla warfare, was better than a calm, quiet life, and to die unknown and unsung, even if the knowledge and song were infamous.

Mosby's hatred for the North and its measures was a genuine passion, while his love for the South and its peculiar institutions was intense.

He filled just the *role*, during the rebellion, that he and his family, most especially his mother, would consider patriotic, chivalric, and high-toned.
MRS. D. F. GROVES.
CHICAGO, May 21.

PERSONAL.

A Boston banker has just made his 100th trip across the Atlantic.

—The property of the late Erastus Corning amounted to $10,000,000, and stamps of the value of $10,000 were affixed to his will.

—A lawyer in San Francisco, who recently secured the acquittal of a young man charged with manslaughter, has received as his only fee a request from the client's parents at the East for the attorney's photograph, to be kept on exhibition in their parlor.

—Two enterprising and pretty women have opened a fashionable tailoring establishment in Boston.

—During an illness of the editor of the Albuquerque *Review*, his wife, whose name is Leonora McGuiness, set the type, did the press-work, got out every issue of the paper in good shape, and had a baby.

—The Intelligent Compositor is at Galveston, Texas. Two of him were employed on a paper edited and owned by Mr. G. T. Ruby, a colored man. A few days since, Mr. Ruby got a third compositor, who was black, and the Intelligent struck. He wasn't going to work *with* no nigger, if he did work *for* one.

—Mr. Papanti, the noted Italian dancing master, who died recently in Boston, and who, it is said, taught Daniel Webster to dance, has left an estate worth $200,000, a portion of which, it is thought, will fall to a nephew in New Haven.

—Ashburton Webster, the only surviving son of Colonel Fletcher Webster, a grandson of Daniel Webster, has just been appointed to a Clerkship in the Boston Custom House at the request of Senator Wilson.

—A soldier who stole chickens when at Fort Scott, during the war, has just sent $8 "conscience money" to the owners of one of the chicken roosts that suffered by him.

—Grace Greenwood is still in San Francisco and will visit the Yosemite Valley when the snows have cleared away.

—The Right Hon. Earl Spencer, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, enjoys the snug salary of $20,000 per annum, or $100,000.

—A paper-hanger in Boston found himself, a few weeks ago, with a large stock of extremely ugly wall-paper on hand, which he despaired of selling. A lady came in one day, and, seeing the large bouquets of flowers which formed the design of the paper, complimented him upon his enterprise in securing the Dolly Varden pattern. He took the hint, spoke of the fashionable article to his customers, and in a few weeks sold every roll of it.

—The Rev. J. T. Harcourt, an old clergyman of the Presbyterian Church, who has tried to earn a living by selling books in Southern Connecticut for the past two years, was recently sent to the Middleton almshouse, but, as he "does not belong to this town," the old man has been turned over to the authorities as a State pauper, and sent to Tariffville.

—Henry W. Bullock, late Postmaster at Belvidere, N.Y., was last week indicted by the United States Grand Jury for detaining and embezzling valuable letters in February last. He gave bail in the sum of $2,000 for appearance for trial at the Buffalo term in August next.

—The late Isaac O. Barnes, when United States Marshal at Boston, received a warrant for the arrest of a fugitive slave. This was a distasteful job for him, and he heartily wished the culprit were in some safe retreat. But he put the warrant into his pocket and started for the place where he had been informed the slave could be found. To use his own words: "I got into an omnibus, on the top of which were two niggers and told the driver I wanted to get along as fast as I could, as I was going to arrest a runaway nigger in Cedar street. When I stepped out, I was surprised to find the two black fellows had disappeared from the top, and, when I got down in Cedar street, the nigger I was after had disappeared too." He never had another warrant of that kind to serve.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

At a meeting of the Centralia Fruit Association, held last Saturday, it was reported that the strawberry yield would not exceed half a crop. Raspberries and blackberries are badly water-killed, and most of the large fields are wholly extinct.

—Alfred Thurlow and family, of Peoria, are the advance guard of a large company to migrate to Olympia, on Puget Sound.

—Two boys, named Grubb and Whittaker, of Magnolia, died last week from the effect of eating wild parsnip, mistaking it for artichoke.

—The citizens of Franklin Grove will donate one-fourth the cost of a steam mill to any person erecting it.

WISCONSIN.

Fond du Lac has a dog population of 4,000.

—The Shawano *Journal* says the biggest jam of logs ever seen in Shawano County is now resting against the new bridge at the foot of Richmond street.

—The Fond du Lac *Commonwealth* reports that about sixteen new school houses are to be built in the county this year. Many of them will be fine structures.

—A Congregational church has been organized at Stephensville.

—Father Persin, of St. Louis, is securing the erection, at Peshtigo, of a Catholic school, a Sisters of Charity school, and a Catholic church.

—The Rev. Henry D. Porter, of Green Bay, will shortly sail for China, to engage in missionary labor.

IOWA.

The Williams mine, at Dubuque, has, in four months, produced about $55,000 worth of mineral.

—The Iowa Pacific Railroad will reach Fort Dodge by Oct. 1.

INDIANA.

Wheat is heading out in the southern part of the State. Corn in Pipeconoc is six inches high.

—The daily haul of fish at Michigan City is 5,000 pounds.

—The principal merchants of Evansville have agreed to close their places of business at 6 p.m. throughout the summer.

—The rink at Fort Wayne has been transformed into tenement houses.

—John C. and George Evans, of New Albany, have recently discovered their heirship to a fortune of about $300,000, left them by an aunt who died twelve years ago.

—About eighteen months since, the wife of a rather prominent citizen of Wayne County, named Voss, died and was buried without a funeral sermon having been preached over her remains. Voss married again, and last week his second wife died, and on Sunday she was buried from the Methodist Church of Centreville. The pastor, whether by instruction or otherwise, seized the opportunity to preach the funeral services of both wives, and, with the dead body of the second one lying before him, he spoke of the first wife before referring to the other.

—A boy of 14 runs a $5,000 tea and coffee business in Fort Wayne, which he built up himself.

—Judge David Davis occupies the bench of the United States Court at Indianapolis.

—George Greson, of Alto, is proprietor of a well which flows both water and gas, irrigating and illuminating his premises at one and the same time.

—There is a prospect of a bountiful fruit harvest in Jasper County. There are a few peaches still safe from the spring frosts.

—All the blast-furnaces in Clay County are now in blast, and turn out about 115 tons of pig per day.

MICHIGAN.

Arthur Gore, of Detroit, has sold his steam yacht, the John Fridgeon, to parties in Port Huron, who will run her as a ferry on the St. Clair River.

—The senior class at Ann Arbor will graduate 85 men and 2 women.

—Major George C. Hopper, of Jackson, has been appointed Superintendent of the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw Railroad.

MINNESOTA.

Companies of National Guards are to be established at several places along the Northern Pacific Railroad.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Southern Utah Railway will, this summer, be completed from Salt Lake to Provo.

—In Stranger Township, Kansas, during the storm last week, fence rails were lodged in the trees, 25 feet from the ground.

—Frank G. Bates, of Springfield, Mass., has invented a friction-clutch for machinery, capable of stopping 40-horse power. Patents have been secured in this country and Europe, and companies for its manufacture have been formed in New Haven and Middletown, Conn.

—Three farmers in Merced County, Cal., have put in 800 acres of cotton.

—The Western Union Telegraph Company has purchased the exclusive right to use J. B. Stearns' patent of 1868 for instruments by which telegraph messages are transmitted in opposite directions at the same time by the use of a single wire.

—Manure is selling in Keene, N.H., for $9 a cord, delivered on the cars; it goes principally to the tobacco-farms.

—Leading citizens of San Francisco are to raise a fund to assist poor and deserving French women to emigrate to California, and enable them to obtain situations there,—the expenses to be refunded after a reasonable length of time.

—Logan Railey, of Woodford, Ky., has just purchased in Covington a saddle-mare for $2,000, probably the highest price ever paid in Kentucky for this kind of horse.

—Philadelphians, for some years past, have boasted of the large number of buildings annually erected in that city. Now there comes a complaint that these real estate investments do not pay well.

—Since the introduction of coal-oil refiners along the Schuylkill and Delaware, the original fine flavor of the shad caught in those rivers has been materially injured. They now partake of the unpalatable taste of kerosene.

—The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Road has closed up the gap in its line between Topeka and Atchison, and is now a continuous line from Atchison to Wichita, in the heart of South-Central Kansas.

—About 500 summer boarders have engaged rooms in the hotels and boarding-houses of Litchfield, Conn.

—An immense huckleberry tract, which furnished nearly all the berries sent into New York City by the Erie Railroad, has been burnt over by "mountain fires," and hundreds of facile fingers will find their occupation gone this summer.

—Seth Green, the distinguished professor of pisciculture, employed by the New York Fish Commissioners to restock the lakes and rivers of the State with fish by artificial means, has located himself at Mull's fishing grounds, about twelve miles below Albany, where he will be engaged the next two months in hatching shad by his peculiar process.

The Paper that Parts Its Name in the Middle.

From the Galesburg (Ill.) Register (Administration).

The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* does the *Register* the honor to recognize it as among the most valuable of its country exchanges. We appreciate this, of course, and ought to say a good word of our young contemporary in return.

The *Times* and *Tribune*, whatever their politics, are great papers. They are edited with great power by men of thorough education, large experience, and vast resources of thought and culture. The average editorial in their columns is not a mere opinion, but a study.

From the very nature of things, we can only consider the *Inter-Ocean* in contrast with these journals, and the comparison is not flattering, by any means. It gives evidence of tact rather than talent, of shrewdness and cunning rather than depth and power. It is precocious rather than profound, and its vivacity is of a kind to develop into nothing stronger at maturity. Still these qualities have their admirers, and, being on the right side of a good cause, it may accomplish much good. We certainly wish it well though our judgment may be warped somewhat by expecting too much of the metropolitan press.

FAMOUS POLITICAL CAMPAIGNERS.

Forney's Reminiscences of Greeley and Prentice as Editors of Campaign Papers.

Forney in the Washington Chronicle.

A Presidential election always has its comic side, and if some of our book-makers would study the newspapers of the time a mass of genuine wit and humor could be collected. The songs of the period, the jokes, the travesties, the satire would fill volumes. Franklin would have made a splendid campaigner, with his keen sarcasm and homely phrases, but he died before the close of Washington's first term (April, 1790, and before he could realize the passions and prejudices that afterwards entered into these quadrennial struggles. The libels of Freneau, the fierce invectives of Cobbet, the short paragraphs of John Binns, all of them first appearing in Philadelphia, would interest the country if they could be reproduced to-day. George Dennison Prentice was, however, the prince of this style of writing. Beginning as editor of the Louisville *Journal* in 1831, he soon became a host in the opposition to Jackson, Van Buren, Polk, and other Democratic Presidents, and his epigrams, bright and sharp, often bordering on the severest personalities, were far more effective than the heavy columns of his editorial foes, Duff Green, Shad Penn, Francis P. Blair, and Thomas Ritchie. And yet, while he could sting like a hornet, he could sing like a nightingale. It is not often that one who distilled such venom into his paragraphs could exhale so much sweet fragrance from his poems. We had a rougher wit in William B. Conway, the editor of a little Democratic paper called the *Mountaineer*, printed in Cambria County, Pa., who threw off some of the finest party songs and repartees of his time. To Mr. Greeley, however, must be assigned the post of honor in making this sort of literature an effective weapon in Presidential elections. He started the *Log Cabin* in 1840, to aid in the election of Harrison and Tyler, and threw such force and variety into it that it soon ran into an immense circulation, and became the basis of the *Tribune*, established in 1841. A file of the *Log Cabin* would be choice reading, now that Mr. Greeley is himself a candidate for the highest office in the nation, and might be a missel and a guide to those who desire to make merry at the philosopher's expense. From this example grew an army of imitators of both sides. Greeley's followers sung themselves hoarse for

Tippecanoe, and Tyler, too!

and the Van Burenites roared for their favorite in the famous ditty beginning:

When this old hat was new
Van Buren was the man.

Living men, who saw those days, will not forget the monster parades of the Whigs after the Maine election in 1840, when they chorused the popular refrain, opening and ending with:

Oh! have you heard the news from Maine, Maine, Maine!

a lesson not lost upon the Democrats four years after, when they took up the same song and thundered it back upon the Whigs, who lost Maine in the fall elections, and the Presidency in the November following. Tammany Hall came forth in a tumultuous delirium, making night hideous with exulting iteration.

A Mammoth Telescope.

From the Boston Herald.

Messrs. Alvan Clark & Sons, at their establishment at Cambridgeport, are now engaged in manufacturing the largest refracting telescope in the world for the United States Government, to be placed on the National Observatory at Washington, at a cost of $46,000. The object-glass is twenty-six inches in diameter, it being eleven inches larger than the one now used at Harvard College. The rough glass from which the object-glass was made was procured at Birmingham, England, there being no person in this country competent to furnish it. The two glasses—for it requires two to make an object-glass—weighed in the rough about 250 pounds and cost $7,000, about $28 per pound. The glasses arrived in this country about six months ago, and ever since the work of polishing and preparing them has been continued unremittingly. Over fifty pounds have been cut from the flint glass, which now weighs 110 pounds, and the other glass has been reduced to 72 pounds, and neither will vary much from these weights when finished. How much longer the work will need to be continued on them it is impossible to tell. It may be for a few weeks or it may be for many. It is a matter of experiment, and the end may be reached at almost any time in the future. The material used at the present stage of the grinding process is oxide of iron, which, of course, cuts away so little of the glass that the result would be imperceptible to any but an expert, yet the surface is constantly changing, and the power of the glass is as constantly improving. During the less advanced stages, competent workmen, not members of the firm, were engaged upon it, but more recently none but the Messrs. Clark have been allowed to handle it, the value being so great that even if competent men could be found, the owners would hardly feel like trusting it in their hands. The risk of fracture is of course much greater than that of fire, and the care exercised in preserving it from all danger is very great. The value of the object-glass when completed will be about $25,000, or one-half that of the instrument. The tube is to be of sheet steel, thirty-two and one-half feet in length.

A week ago last Tuesday night, a temporary tube having been made for it, the glass was for the first time tested. Stars near the zenith were examined, and the experiment shows that, as had been anticipated, the material is of an excellent quality, and there is every reason for expecting that the Government will have not only the largest, but one of the very best, refracting telescopes in the world. Though thus far advanced, it is not probable that it will be completed for two years, the present intention being to mount it in 1874, little or nothing having yet been done at Washington by way of preparation for it.

A Persevering Dove.

From the Boston Herald.

About a week ago a pair of doves, man and wife, after due deliberation selected as a proper place for the hatching of a family a snug corner under the eaves of a house at West End. During pleasant days the husband was busily engaged in bringing sticks and straws with which to furnish an apartment in a manner suitable for the object they had in view. The lady dove remained at home during these days, and did not seem to agree with her lord in regard to the necessity of the expense of furnishing. She also busied herself otherwise, as was proved after the lapse of several days, when her interested watchers discovered that she was the mother of two eggs, which she contemplated with proud satisfaction. On Sunday morning came the fierce north-easterly storm of snow, sleet and wind. It drove directly into the house of the doves and surrounded the unfortunate female parent with ice. The gutter became filled with it and still the fond mother stuck to her eggs. Once in a while during the forenoon the father would come around, apparently to examine the situation, and to advise his helpmate whether to stick by the eggs or leave them to the cold embrace of the ice. The mother set herself bravely to the task of protecting her eggs and defied the storm. By noon the sleet had got even with her breast, and was gradually burying her whole body beneath it. She shook her head every few minutes, thus preventing any permanent formation of ice over her eyes. But at last it came too thick and fast, and nothing but the top of her head and bill could be seen above the snow. She was obliged to fly. Escaping from her ice-bound bed, she cast one look back upon her fond hopes and disappeared in the storm. Who knows what fond hopes were wrecked in those few hours, while the dove was bravely defying the pitiless storm.

Another "Sleeping Beauty."

From the Bangor (Me.) Commercial.

A very remarkable case of lethargy occurred at Winterport, Maine, a few days since. A daughter of Howes Mayo went into the yard on Tuesday, May 7, to bring in a little child, which had unawares got out of the house. While Miss Mayo was stooping over the child she became suddenly dizzy, and complained of it to her mother, who put her to bed. The girl fell into a profound sleep almost immediately, and her mother, upon trying to awaken her in season for supper, was surprised to find her efforts unavailing. After the family had eaten supper they again tried to awaken the girl, but still without avail. The family becoming seriously alarmed, the neighbors were called in, but they could not suggest any method by which the fair sleeper could be aroused. A physician was also summoned, and he called in three other medical men, who, among other methods, sat the girl in a chair, and poured water from a few feet above upon her head and shoulders, but even this failed, and the still sleeping girl was put again to bed. Except when she was disturbed, her breathing was slow and regular and her pulse healthy. At 2 o'clock on the following Sunday afternoon she turned over in her bed, and, awaking, called to her mother, asking if supper wasn't ready yet, and further said that she was real hungry. She then got up and ate a hearty meal, and has been in excellent health ever since. The case excites great interest in the town, and the recovery of the sleeper was a theme of much wonderment.

Telegraphic Brevities.

A despatch from Havana says the continuous dry weather has increased the sugar crop 5 per cent.

—S. H. Horn, aged 26, of Orrville, Me., on Wednesday, in his saw-mill, accidentally fell across a circular saw in motion, and was cut to pieces. Both his legs and one arm were cut off, and his body sawn asunder.

—A Richmond, Va., despatch of yesterday says: "There is every indication that the municipal election here to-day has resulted in large majorities for the whole Conservative ticket. The Republicans had no regular ticket, but generally supported the Independent candidate."

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, May 23.—Bran dull and lower, at $1.17½@1.25.

HAY—Prime; $30.50; choice, $32.50.

PROVISIONS—Bacon, 5¼@6¼, 8½c.

COTTON—Firm and active; sales, 3,000 bales; ordinary, 31¾c; low middling, 22½c; middling, 23½c; receipts, 693. Exports, Liverpool, 349; stock, 75,745.